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NEWS OF THE WEEK MRS. FROST'S LETTER

Roosevelt the Week's Chief Attraction—Boundary Dispute on Way To Settlement—New Stars For Flag—Changes in the Supreme Court—Congress to Adjourn—A Unique Suggestion.

ROOSEVELT HOME:—Ex-President Roosevelt arrived in New York on schedule time Saturday morning, the 18th. Certainly no American, and possibly no human being ever received such a welcome as awaited him.

He had been absent 15 months in Africa most of the time, but for the last six weeks in Europe. Before landing he was transferred to another vessel and conveyed up the Hudson at the head of a great naval parade amidst the booming of big guns. He was then welcomed home by Mayor Gaynor, after which the land parade of Rough Riders and citizens began. New York was in gay attire and most of the day was consumed in making merry over the return of the greatest living American.

ROOSEVELT RESTS:—Col. Roosevelt enjoyed last Sunday as a day of rest. It was the first day for fifteen months that he has spent in privacy and rest. He intends to drop out of public sight as far as possible. He will make a tour of the country next fall.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., MARRIED:—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was married Monday to Miss Eleanor Butler Alexander, in New York. The couple will spend their honeymoon in California. It is thought that he will return to business in Connecticut. Because of his resemblance to his father in many ways his career will be watched with interest.

CONGRESS SOON TO ADJOURN:—The present session of Congress will probably come to a close the last of this week. The Republicans point out that no other President has pushed through more legislation in one session than has Pres. Taft. He has obtained tariff revision, conservation endorsements, postal savings banks, statehood and railroad measures.

TO ARBITRATE BOUNDARY DISPUTE:—It is agreed by the United States and Mexico to settle the Chamizal boundary dispute by arbitration. This tract, once of very little value, has suddenly become worth between one and five million dollars because it adjoins the rapidly growing city of El Paso, Texas. Communication is being carried on by telegraph in order to get it before the Senate before adjournment. By the terms agreed to a Canadian jurist will hold the balance of power in the arbitration, to act as an umpire to the International Boundary Commission.

SURGEON SEWS HEART:—A rare operation was successfully performed in Philadelphia when Dr. Frances T. Stewart took six stitches in the heart of a man stabbed. The doctor severed four ribs from the breast bone, reached in and between pulsations took six stitches with fine silk thread. The man's condition was too serious to (Continued on fifth page.)

Sees Funeral Procession of Late King—Waits Seven Hours—6,000 People Faint—Procession: 35,000 Soldiers, Generals, Dukes, Princes, Nine Kings and Roosevelt.

London, England,
June 8, 1910.

Dear friends in Berea:
You have read in the papers about the King's funeral procession, but you may enjoy seeing it through our eyes.

For a week following the King's death, the slow moving city seemed in a rush and hubbub such as Chicago is in all the time. And it is no wonder, for seven million people must pass away spring colors and go into mourning. Accordingly all stores must take down from their windows the beautiful colors and put black in their places. Very gloomy and forbidding these windows look, though one of these windows has been improved by the change—that of the milliner. It somehow seems inconsistent to make mourning hats grotesque. Consequently the monstrous shapes which appeared in the bright spring millinery have given way to more moderate ones.

The daily papers told of the arrival of noted people. One day it was the queen's sister from Russia, another day her daughter with her husband and little boy from Norway, again Roosevelt, etc. etc., until all the extra space in the city seemed filled with kings and dukes and princes. One lady said she would be so relieved when all the kings got out of the city for she feared a dynamite explosion every minute.

A few days after his death, the king's body was taken from his palace home to the great Westminster Hall, where for three days, all who wished, could pass the coffin. People passed in procession four abreast from six in the morning till ten at night each day. Sometimes the procession was seven miles long. On the day that Edith and Cleveland went it was two miles long when they got there, and they took a street car to the end of the line it took them four hours to get to Westminster Hall, and they reached home tired enough.

We had hoped all the time that we would have a chance to see the funeral procession as it passed from Westminster Hall to the railroad station, a distance of three miles. Seats were for rent all along the route in windows and doors, on balconies and the top of houses, but at prices ranging from five dollars to several hundred each. Many paid five dollars for a very poor seat from which they could barely get a squint at the procession. One man rented his windows for enough to pay his house rent for four years. Another man took out the whole front of his house and put raised seats on the first floor.

Friends told us that prices of seats would probably drop at the last as they did at the coronation, and we waited for the reduced rates. But no drop came, so at the very last, we gave up all hope of seeing the procession, as it seemed out of the

HOLLAND ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Our readers will remember the Holland Bill, aimed to prevent the establishment of The Lincoln Institute for the colored people, in Shelby County, which was passed over the Governor's veto at the last session of the legislature by a nearly strictly party vote.

We are glad to announce that the Act has been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, the highest court in the State.

The Lexington Herald, a Democratic paper, comments upon the Act and the decision so sanely and strongly in its editorial columns that we venture to quote.

KENTUCKY SAVED A MISFORTUNE.

"We congratulate the State upon the affirmation by the Court of Appeals of the decision of the Circuit Court of Louisville that the Holland Act passed by the last Legislature is unconstitutional. We hope it will be many long years before Kentucky has the shame of having another such act passed by her Legislature. It was violative of every tenet of good faith, subversive of every principle upon which the progress of the nation was founded. And now it has been declared unconstitutional by the highest court of the State.

"There was no justification for any man voting for such an act; we are confident the great majority of those who voted for it either did so under misapprehension or now regret their action. It is certain that they would regret their action had not the Court of Appeals saved the State from the misfortune of having it remain on the statute books."

NO SPIT: NO CONSUMPTION.

Consumption is the greatest scourge of the human race. It is fitly called the great white plague. Until recently it could not be cured, and it is hard to make the ignorant now believe that a cure is possible.

But there is no longer any doubt about it in the minds of medical men and all those best qualified to know. Still all agree that it is best not to wait for the cure. It is safest not to take the disease. And we call attention in as striking a manner as we know how to the simplest of all preventive measures—no spit: no consumption.

This means simply that if people will give up the spitting habit the disease will not be communicated from one to another, and, when those that now have consumption get well or die, the disease will be stamped out. The germs are carried chiefly through spit, and when we quit spitting, they will cease to be carried from one to another.

Give up the spitting habit! That is a small price to pay. Doesn't it seem so? Possibly if a greater thing was asked we would do it more readily. Give up the spitting habit and save 6500 lives in Kentucky every year. Give up the spitting habit and save 200,000 in the United States every year.

Last week we published an article entitled, "Join the Fight Against Consumption." We call attention here to the chiefest and best way to enter the fight. But we shall have more to say—much more—Watch for it.

question to stand for hours in order to secure a place on the sidewalk. Edith said she would not stand four or six hours to shake hands and talk to all the kings in the world. Four hours in the procession had satisfied her. Not so Cleveland. To see thirty-five thousand soldiers, numberless generals, dukes and princes; nine kings and Roosevelt seemed to him worth any amount of weariness. No such chance would ever come to him again. It did seem unjust to deny him, yet he ought not to go alone. His father was not equal to such an undertaking, so I decided to risk the consequences of standing in a crowd for six hours.

By 4:15 in the morning we were on the street car. The conductor told us that London had never before seen such a night, that thousands had been pouring to the center during the night, so that by midnight the sidewalks were lined four deep in some places. This sounded discouraging, but at five o'clock we found ourselves in a good place in the second row with some very short people in front of us. Most of the people in front of us were sitting on the curbstone. Many were sound asleep, having been there since two and three o'clock. Now that we had secured our favorable position, the question was whether we could stand until eleven o'clock without fainting away.

Some pleasant people soon joined us, and conversation helped pass the time.

The street too was full of interest—regiments of soldiers, and dignitaries in full regalia hastened by to the place where the procession was forming. People rushed up and down looking for a foothold on the sidewalk. People in carriages and automobiles pressed their way slowly through the crowd to reach the buildings where they had engaged windows. Two beautiful horses fell on the slippery asphalt pavement causing distress to people both inside and outside the carriage. An ambulance with a corps of red cross nurses took position near us. Policemen took their places in front of us, and mounted policemen kept the crowd in the street moving. In a short time now these mounted policemen would clear the street of all vehicles and people, two rows of soldiers would take their places in front of the policemen on either side of the street, thus guarding the procession from any kind of attack or disturbance. We felt safe and comfortable and quite equal to the remaining two hours of waiting.

But all of a sudden something happened. In clearing the street, the mounted police for a few minutes lost control of the crowd. They plunged their horses into the thick of the

crowd, and pressed it to either side. A wave of humanity surged up against the sidewalk crowding those already on the walk into half the space they previously occupied. Those who had sat on the curbstone since two in the morning found themselves close to the wall. We struggled to keep our footing. We gasped for breath. If our hands were up, we could not get them down, if down we could not get them up. One man said, "I have a policeman's whistle that might help some, but I can't get my hand to my pocket." Waves of motion started at a distance swept over us, and we bent as helplessly before them as grain before the wind. Breathing was difficult. All were suffering. A few grew frantic and tried to push for room to breathe, but calm steady voices would call out, "Don't push! Keep quiet!" Very ordinary looking men revealed their true nobility in protecting the weak, steady the nerveless, commanding the reckless. The sun came out and people began to faint. From the windows above, sponges filled with water were lowered. Most would have been only too glad to make their escape, but nobody was allowed to pass the line of police unless they were fainting. Many around me fainted and were passed to the front where the red cross nurses took charge of them in an open space where the side street entered the main street.

One of the motion waves carried Cleveland far from me, but another brought us together again. He had shown splendid pluck in spite of being nearly buried by the big people around him and burdened by heavy clothing and a rubber rain coat which drew the heat. Suddenly he said, "I believe I've got to get out." I looked at him. His ashy face and lips told the story. A burly man ordered, "Pass way, this little fellow is fainting." In a minute or two, we were out of the crowd into the open space. What luxury to be able to take a full breath of fresh air. Cleveland did not quite lose consciousness and within ten minutes air and water had completely restored him. Part of the procession had gone by but now he was in front of the rows of soldiers and within a few feet of the procession and in time to see the gun carriage and all the kings and queens and military commanders and Roosevelt.

At the head of the procession were many regiments of soldiers, some English, some from other countries. There were three regiments from Germany. A soldier pointed out to us Lord Kit-chener and Lord Roberts, great generals of the English army.

After the military dignitaries came the coffin drawn by eight horses. The coffin was not in a hearse but on (Continued on fifth page.)

You'll Need Money

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WASHINGTON LETTER IN OUR OWN STATE

Work Nearly Done—Many Bills Passed—Speaker Shorn of Remaining Power by Change of Rules—Cannon's Fate Undecided.

Washington, D. C.,
June 18, 1910.

Many things have been accomplished here this week, and the Administration is getting ready to "point with pride" to its record for this Congress, tho that record is pitifully less than Pres. Taft has so confidently been promising.

The chief results of this week's work in the line of legislation have been the final passing of the railroad bill, and of the statehood bill, but far more important for real good is the changing of the rules of the House.

For years one of the chief complaints of the rules has been that when a bill had once been assigned to a committee there was no way in which the House could get its hands on it again. If the committee did not choose to give it up, it was as good as dead. And this was one of the chief powers of the Speaker, that he not only appointed the committees, but decided to which committee he would refer any bill. The result was that when he wished any bill to be forgotten he would send it to some committee that had a good forgetter. There were a good many such in Congress and some of them could keep right on forgetting when the whole country was howling for action. That is what happened to the pure food laws for fourteen years, and there were other bills equally important which have been "buried" by request of some one and against the desires of the great majority.

Under the new rule there will be no more of that. It will be possible at certain times, for any member to rise and demand a vote of the whole house on whether or not they will consider a bill. This will also have the advantage of making it possible to get a recorded vote on some bills which the people want, but which a majority of representatives, for some reason would be glad to kill if their constituents did not learn of it.

There is a serious danger, however, and it will not be time to shout very much till we see how the new rule works. While it is very desirable that the majority should have more power than the speaker, it is necessary that they should have more power than the minority. When any set of circumstances is such that the minority can delay legislation, at the same time making the majority take the responsibility, you may be sure they will do it. This new rule may, possibly, offer an opportunity for the Democrats to tie up Congress indefinitely. They could move to have bills re-called from committees when the bills were of no importance and of no general interest, and by keeping this up, they could prevent action on the really important bills of the session.

For this reason the operation of this rule has been limited to a part of one day a week, on the ground that when it can not be used much, it will be used for important things only. We shall see. There is no doubt that this change takes away most of the Speaker's power—what he had left—and makes the House more independent and untrammelled than it has (Continued on fifth page.)

Laws of Last Legislature Go into Effect—A Week of Murders, Storms, and Wrecks—A Moonshine Raid—Three Distinguished Visitors.

HAIL STORM IN GARRARD:—One of the worst hail storms ever known in the state cut a swathe about a mile wide thru a portion of Garrard County last week. The stones are said to have been as large as hen eggs and much stock was injured and poultry killed. The wheat, corn, tobacco and hemp crops in the path of the storm are reported to be almost totally destroyed.

CURTIS AT LOUISVILLE:—Glenn H. Curtiss who recently made himself rich and famous by flying from New York to Albany is cutting capers about Louisville this week with his flying machine. An attempt is being made to secure Curtiss for the Blue Grass Fair. He would prove a great attraction.

"STILLS" CAPTURED:—A raid made by government officials in Owsley County this week resulted in the capture of two distilleries, one being very large. The officers failed to locate the owners.

VICTORY FOR DRYS:—A local option election in Hancock County resulted in a great victory for the temperance forces, the wets not carrying a single precinct in the county. The election was called by the dries and their majority was 835.

THREE GOVERNORS OUR GUESTS:—Gov. Hadley of Missouri, Gov. Sloan of Arizona and Gov. Ansel of South Carolina have been the guests of Governor Willson this week.

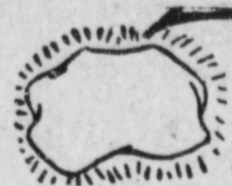
The visiting Governors with Gov. Willson comprise the committee of the conference of Governors appointed to select the site for the next annual meeting. It is thought that our own new capitol will be chosen as the meeting place.

The first conference of Governors was called by President Roosevelt and the meetings have been held hitherto at the White House. It would be a great honor if our own state secures the first meeting away from Washington.

TRAIN LEAVES TRACK:—The L. & N. northbound passenger train No. 32 left the track, all but the engine and rear coach early Monday morning near Palmouth. No one was killed but five men are reported seriously hurt. Three coaches were nearly demolished and one turned upside down. The derailed coaches lodged against a bank. If they had turned the other way, they would have gone over a precipice. High speed on a curve is given as the cause.

PREACHERS FATAL FIGHT:—It is reported from Williamsburg that Rev. Robert Vanover was killed in the Rock Creek Baptist church, Whitley County by the Rev. Isaac Perry. The reports are conflicting as to the cause of the trouble. It seems however, that Vanover was up for trial on his own appeal from the former action of the church deposing him, and during the trial the difficulty arose which resulted in Vanover's throat being cut by the Rev. Isaac Perry.

Other reports hint that a number of people were implicated in the (Continued on fourth page.)



THE DIVA'S RUBY

By F. MARION CRAWFORD
AUTHOR OF "SARACINESE," "ARETHUSA," ETC.
ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. WEIL
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SYNOPSIS.

Baraka, a Tartar girl, became enamored of a golden bearded stranger who was prospecting and studying herbs in the vicinity of her home in central Asia, and revealed to him the location of a mine of rubies hoping that the stranger would love her in return for her disclosure. They were followed to the cave by the girl's relatives, who blocked up the entrance, and drew off the water supply, leaving the couple to die. Baraka's cousin Saad, her betrothed, attempted to climb down a cliff overlooking the mine; but the traveler shot him. The stranger was revived from a water gourd Saad carried, dug his way out of the tunnel, and departed, deserting the girl and carrying a bag of rubies. Baraka gathered all the gems she could carry, and started in pursuit. Margaret Donne (Margarita da Cordova), a famous prima donna, became engaged in London to Konstantin Logotheti, a wealthy Greek financier. Her intimate friend was Countess Leven, known as Lady Maud, whose husband had been killed by a bomb in St. Petersburg; and Lady Maud's most intimate friend was Rufus Van Torp, an American, who had been a cowboy in early life, but had become one of the richest men in the world. Van Torp was in love with Margaret, and rushed to London as soon as he heard of her betrothal. He offered Lady Maud \$500,000 for her pet charity if she would aid him in winning the singer from Logotheti. Baraka approached Logotheti at Versailles with rubies to sell. He presented a ruby to Margaret.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

"I'm not sure. I never ask myself questions about what I do. I hate people who are always measuring their wretched little souls and then tinkering their consciences to make them fit! I don't believe I wish to do anything really wrong, and so I do exactly what I like, always!"

"If you will only go on doing what you like," Logotheti answered, "it will give me the greatest pleasure in the world to help you. I only ask one kindness."

"You have no right to ask me any-

thing to-day. You've been quite the most disagreeable person this afternoon that I ever met in my life."

"I know I have," Logotheti answered with admirable contrition. "I'll wait a day or two before I ask anything; perhaps you will have forgiven me by that time."

"I'm not sure. What was the thing you were going to ask?"

He was silent now that she wished to know his thought.

"Have you forgotten it already?" she inquired with a little laugh that was encouraging rather than contemptuous, for her curiosity was roused.

They looked at each other at last, and all at once she felt the deeply disturbing sense of his near presence which she had missed for three days, though she was secretly a little afraid and ashamed of it; and to-day it had not come while her anger had lasted. But now it was stronger than ever before, perhaps because it came so unexpectedly, and it drew her to him.

Their eyes met and they looked long at one another in the shade of the elm tree on the lawn, as the sun was going down. Only a few minutes had passed since Margaret had been very angry, and had almost believed that she was going to quarrel finally, and break her engagement, and be free; and now she could not even turn

her face away, and when her hand felt his upon it, she let him draw it slowly to him; and half unconsciously she followed her hand, bending towards him sideways, from her seat, nearer and nearer, and very near.

And as she put up her lips to his, he would that she might drink his soul from him at one deep draught—even as one of his people's poets wished, in the world's spring time, long ago.

It had been a strange love-making. They had been engaged during more than two months, they were young, vital, passionate; yet they had never kissed before that evening hour under the elm tree at Versailles. Perhaps it was for this that Konstantin had played, or at least, for the certainty it meant to him, if he had doubted that she was sincere.

CHAPTER IV.

Without offending Mr. Van Torp, Lady Maud managed not to see him again for some time, and when he understood, as he soon did, that this was her wish, he made no attempt to force himself upon her. She was probably thinking over what he had said, and in the end she would exert her influence as he had begged her to do. He was thoroughly persuaded that there was nothing unfair in his proposal and that, when she was convinced that he was right, she would help him.

But when he had taken the first step towards accomplishing his purpose, he was very much at a loss as to the next, and he saw that he had

for sale because the owner had died of heart disease the week after she was quite ready to take him to the Mediterranean. The vessel was a least as big as one of the ocean liners of 50 years ago, and had done 22-1-15 knots on her trial. Mr. Van Torp took her over as she was, with her officers, crew, cook and stores, and rechristened her. She had been launched as the *Alwayn*; he called her the *Lancashire Lass*—a bit of sentiment on his part, for that was the name of a mare belonging to Lady Maud's father, which he had once ridden bareback when he was in an amazing hurry.

He had one interview with the captain.

"See here, captain," he said, "I may not want to take a trip this season. I'm that sort of a man. I may or I may not. But if I do want you, I'll want you quick. See?"

With the last word, he looked up suddenly, and the captain "saw," for he met a pair of eyes that astonished him.

"Yes, I see," he answered mechanically.

"And if you're in one place with your boat, and I wire that I want you in another, I'd like you to get there right away," said Mr. Van Torp.

"Yes, sir."

"They say she'll do 22-1-10," continued the owner, "but when I wire I want you I'd like her to do as much more as she can without bursting a lung. If you don't think you've got the kind of engineer who'll keep her red-hot, tell me right off and we'll get another. And don't you fuss about burning coal, captain. And see that the crew get all they can eat and not a drop of drink but tea and coffee, and if you let 'em go on shore once in a while, see that they come home right side up with care, captain, and make each of 'em say 'truly rural' and 'British Constitution' before he goes to bed, and if he can't, you just unship him, or whatever you call it on a boat. Understand, captain?"

The captain understood and kept his countenance.

"Now, I want to know one thing," continued the new owner. "What's the nearest sea port to Bayreuth, Bavaria?"

"Venice," answered the captain without the least hesitation, and so quickly that Mr. Van Torp was immediately suspicious.

"If that's so, you're pretty smart," he observed.

"You can telephone to Cook's office, sir, and ask them," said the captain quietly.

The instrument was on the table at Mr. Van Torp's elbow. He looked sharply at the captain, as he unhooked the receiver and set it to his ear. In a few seconds communication was given.

"Cook's office? Yes. Yes. This is Mr. Van Torp, Rufus Van Torp of New York. Yes. I want to know what's the nearest sea port to Bayreuth, Bavaria. Yes. Yes. That's just what I want to know. Yes. I'll hold the wire while you look it up."

He was not kept waiting long.

"Venice, you say? You're sure you're right, I suppose? Yes. Yes. I was only asking. No thank you. If I want a ticket I'll look in myself. Much obliged. Good-by."

He hung the receiver in its place again, and turned to his captain with a different expression, in which admiration and satisfaction were quite apparent.

"Well," he said, "you're right. It's Venice. I must say that, for an Englishman, you're quite smart."

The captain smiled quietly, but did not think it worth while to explain that the last owner with whom he had sailed had been Wagner-mad and had gone to Bayreuth regularly. Moreover, he had judged his man already.

"Am I to proceed to Venice at once, sir?" he asked.

"As quick as you can, captain."

The Englishman looked at his watch deliberately, and made a short mental calculation before he said anything. It was 11 in the morning.

"I can get to sea by five o'clock this afternoon, sir. Will that do?"

Mr. Van Torp was careful not to betray the least surprise.

"Yes," he said, as if he were not more than fairly satisfied, "that'll do nicely."

"Very well, sir, then I'll be off. It's about 3,000 miles, and she's supposed to do that at 15 knots with her own coal. Say eight days. But as this is her maiden trip we must make allowance for having to stop the engines once or twice. Good-morning, sir."

"Good-day, captain. Get in some coal and provisions as soon as you arrive in Venice. I may want to go to Timbuctoo, or to Andaman Islands or something. I'm that sort of a man. I'm not sure where I'll go. Good-by."

The captain stopped at the first telegraph office on his way to the Waterloo station and telegraphed both to his chief engineer, Mr. McCosh, and his chief mate, Mr. Johnson, for he thought it barely possible that one of the other might be ashore.

"Must have steam by 4 p. m. to-day to sail at once long voyage. Coming next train. Owner in hurry. Send ashore for my wash. Brown, Captain."

When the clocks struck five on shore that afternoon, and the man at the wheel struck two bells from the wheelhouse, and the lookout forward reported them on the ship's bell, all according to the most approved modern fashion on large steamers, the beautiful *Lancashire Lass* was steam-

ing out upon Southampton water.

Out of the merest curiosity Mr. Van Torp telegraphed to Cowes to be informed of the exact moment at which his yacht was under way, and before six o'clock he had a message.

"Yacht sailed at 4:39."

The new owner was so much pleased that he actually smiled, for Capt. Brown had been 21 minutes better than his word.

"I guess he'll do," thought Mr. Van Torp. "I only hope I may need him." He was not at all sure that he should need the *Lancashire Lass* and Capt. Brown; but it has often been noticed that in the lives of born financiers even their caprices often turn out to their advantage, and that their least logical impulses in business matters are worth more than the sober judgment of ordinary men.

As for Capt. Brown, he was a quiet little person with a rather pink face and sparkling blue eyes, and he knew his business. In fact he had passed as extra master. He knew that he was in the service of one of the richest men in the world, and that he commanded a vessel likely to turn out one of the finest yachts afloat, and he did not mean to lose such a berth either by piling up his ship, or by being slow to do whatever his owner wished done, within the boundaries of the possible; but it had not occurred to him that his owner might order him to exceed the limits of anything but mere possibility, such, for instance, as those of the law, civil, criminal, national, or international.

Mr. Van Torp had solid nerves, but when he had sent his yacht to the only place where he thought he might possibly make use of it, he realized that he was wasting valuable time while Logotheti was making all the running, and his uncommon natural energy, finding nothing to work upon as yet, made him furiously impatient. It seemed to him and sing in his head, like the steam in an express engine when it is waiting to start.

He had come over to England on an impulse, as soon as he had heard of Cordova's engagement. Until then he had not believed that she would ever accept the Greek, and when he learned from Lady Maud's letter that the fact was announced, he "saw red," and his resolution to prevent the marriage was made then and there. He had no idea how he should carry it out, but he knew that he must either succeed or come to grief in the attempt, for as long as he had any money left, or any strength, he would spend both lavishly for that one purpose.

Yet he did not know how to begin, and his lack of imagination exasperated him beyond measure. He was sleepless and lost his appetite, which had never happened to him before; he stayed on in London instead of going down to his place in Derbyshire, because he was always sure that he meant to start for the continent in a few hours, with an infallible plan for success; but he did not go.

He was meditating on the future one morning, over an almost untouched breakfast, between nine and ten o'clock, when his man Stemp brought a visiting card.

It was a rather large card, bearing in the middle two or three odd-looking signs which meant nothing to him, but underneath them he read in plain characters the single word "Barak."

"Barack!" grumbled the American.

"Oh, the writing's on the back, I see. Now, that's very curious, I must say," he said, after reading the words. "That's very curious," he repeated, laying strong and equal emphasis on the last two words. "Ask him to walk in, Stemp."

"Very good, sir."

As the valet went out Mr. Van Torp turned his chair half round without getting up, so that he sat facing the door. A moment later Stemp had ushered in the visitor, and was gone.

A slim youth came forward without boldness, but without the least timidity, as if he were approaching an equal. He had an oval face, no mustache, a complexion like cream, short and thick black hair and very clear dark eyes that met the American's fearlessly. He was under the average height, and he wore rather thin, loose gray clothes that had been made by a good tailor. His hands and feet were smaller than a European's.

"So you're Mr. Barack," Mr. Van Torp said, nodding pleasantly.

The young face smiled, and the parted lips showed quite perfect teeth.

"Barak," answered the young man, giving the name the right sound.

"Yes, I understand, but I can't pronounce it like you. Take a chair, Mr. Barack, and draw up to the table."

The young man understood the gesture that explained the speech and sat down.

"So you're a friend of Mr. Logotheti's, and he advised you to come to me? Understand? Logotheti of Paris."

Barak smiled again, and nodded quickly as he recognized the name. The American watched his face attentively.

"All right," he continued. "You can trot out your things now, right on the tablecloth here."

He had seen enough of Indians and Mexicans in his youth to learn the simple art of using signs, and he easily made his meaning clear to his visitor. Barak produced a little leathern bag, not much bigger than an ordinary purse, fastened with thin thongs, which he slowly untied. Mr. Van Torp watched the movements of the delicate fingers with great interest, for he was an observant man.



"With those hands," he silently reflected, "it's either a lady or a thief, or both."

Barak took several little twists of tissue paper from the bag, laid them in a row on the tablecloth and then began to open them one by one. Each tiny parcel contained a ruby, and when the young man counted them there were five in all, and they were fine stones if they were genuine; but Mr. Van Torp was neither credulous nor easily surprised. When Barak looked to see what impression he had produced on such a desirable buyer, he was disappointed.

"Nice," said the American carelessly; "nice rubies, but I've seen better. I wonder if they're real, anyway. They've found out how to make them by chemistry now, you know."

But Barak understood nothing, of course, beyond the fact that Mr. Van Torp seemed indifferent, which was a common trick of wily customers; but there was something about this one's manner that was not assumed. Barak took the finest of the stones with the tips of his slender young fingers, laid it in the palm of his other hand, and held it under Mr. Van Torp's eyes, looking at him with an inquiring expression. But the American shook his head.

"No rubies to-day, thank you," he said.

Barak nodded quietly, and at once began to wrap up the stones, each in its own bit of paper, putting the twists back into the bag one by one. Then he drew the thongs together and tied them in a neat sort of knot which Mr. Van Torp had never seen. The young

baldheaded. What's the matter with you, anyway? Your eyes are popping out of your head. Do you feel as if you were going to have a fit? I say! Stemp!"

Barak was indeed violently affected by the sight of the uncut ruby, and his face had changed in a startling way; a great vein like a whipcord suddenly showed itself on his smooth forehead straight up and down; his lids had opened so wide that they uncovered the white of the eye almost all around the iris; he was biting his lower lip so that it was swollen and blood-red against the little white teeth; and a moment before Mr. Van Torp had called out to his servant, the young man had reeled visibly, and would have collapsed if the American had not caught the slender waist and supported the small head against his shoulder with his other hand.

Stemp was not within hearing, therefore Mr. Van Torp called to him in vain, and meanwhile stood where he was with his arm round Barak, and Barak's head on his shoulder; but as no one came at his call, he lifted the slim figure gently and carried it towards the sofa, and while he was crossing the large room with his burden the palpable truth was forced upon him that his visitor's silliness was more apparent than real, and an affair of shape rather than of pounds. Before he had quite reached the lounge, however, Barak stirred, wriggled in his arms, and sprang to the floor and stood upright, blinking a little, like a person waking from a dream, but quite steady, and trying to smile in an apologetic sort of way,



The Man at the Wheel Struck Two Bells.

man then rose to go, but the millionaire stopped him.

"Say, don't go just yet. I'll show you a ruby that'll make you sit up."

He rose as he spoke, and Barak understood his smile and question, and waited. Mr. Van Torp went into the next room, and came back almost immediately, bringing a small black morocco case, which he set on the table and unlocked with a little key that hung on his watchchain. He was not fond of wearing jewelry, and the box held all his possessions of that sort, and was not full. There were three or four sets of plain studs and links; there were half a dozen very big gold collar studs; there was a bit of an old gold chain, apparently cut off at each end, and having one cheap little diamond set in each link; and there was a thin old wedding ring that must have been a woman's; besides a few other valueless trinkets, all lying loose and in confusion. Mr. Van Torp shook the box a little, poked the contents about with one large finger, and soon found an uncut red stone about the size of a hazelnut, which he took out and placed on the white cloth before the visitor.

"Now that's what I call a ruby," he said, with a smile of satisfaction. "Got any like that, young man? Because if you have I'll talk to you, maybe. Yes," he continued, watching the oriental's face, "I told you I'd make you sit up. But I didn't mean to scare you

though evidently still deeply disturbed. Mr. Van Torp smiled, too, as if to offer his congratulations on the quick recovery.

"Feel better now?" he inquired in a kindly tone, and nodded. "I wonder what on earth you're up to, young lady?" he soliloquized, watching Barak's movements.

He was much too cautious and wise to like being left alone for many minutes with a girl, and a good-looking one, who went about London dressed in men's clothes and passed herself for a ruby merchant. Mr. Van Torp was well aware that he was not a safe judge of precious stones, that the rubies he had seen might very well be imitation, and that the girl's emotion at the sight of the rough stone might be only a piece of clever acting, the whole scene having been planned by a gang of thieves for the purpose of robbing him of that very ruby, which was worth a large sum, even in his estimation; for it was nearly the counterpart of the one he had given Lady Maud, though still uncut.

Therefore he returned to the table and slipped the gem into his pocket before going to the door to see whether Stemp was within hail.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Beginning at Home. Latin proverb: Self is the first object of charity.

NECESSITY FOR MILLENNIUM

By REV. T. C. RUSSELL
Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Respecting two matters there can be no question:

1. That the early church thoroughly believed in a millennial kingdom, hoped for it, prayed for it—"Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven."

2. It is equally certain that today the doctrine of the millennium is tabooed as "out of date"—out of harmony with the views of the higher critics and evolutionists, who are filling practically all the chairs in our colleges and the majority of the pulpits of Christendom.

The present day concept of the Church of Christ is that God planted it amongst men as leaven in a batch of dough with the intent that it should propagate itself until the entire mass would be leavened.

The two views are so radically opposite that none should confuse them in their minds. If one is right, the other is wrong. If one is Scriptural, the other is unscriptural. The safe, the proper, the right course is to go back and take up afresh the doctrine of the millennium—the doctrine that the faithful of the church now being tried and tested will constitute the glorious Kingdom of God's dear Son after their change from earthly to spirit conditions in the "First Resurrection" (1 Corinthians, 15:42-44).

"Christian people have been fooling themselves long enough!" Yes, it is as absolutely irrational to think of converting the world, as it is unscriptural to believe that God ever gave us that impossible commission. The United States census reports show that there are twice as many heathen today as there were a century ago. The word heathen carries to many a very wrong impression. Many noble-hearted Christians have gone as missionaries to the heathen wholly unprepared for what they met—intelligent reasoning ability, etc. They found that the heathen were full of questions, logical questions, too, which they as Christians had never thought of, and which they were wholly unprepared to answer. Comparatively few of the missionaries are able to hold their own in argument with intelligent people in India, China and Japan. There is no danger of their converting those people. There is more danger of their losing their own faith in the Bible, because of their misapprehension of some of its teachings—respecting the mission of the church, the hope of the church and the hope of the world!

Missionaries are thus handicapped! Full of commendable zeal they leave our shores to tell the heathen that their forefathers have gone to eternal torment and that they are going there, too, unless they accept Christ. It is a rude awakening to be asked where hell is? and why God should have condemned them and their forefathers to such a horrible eternity? and how this could be true and yet he be a God of pity, compassion, love? The heathen ask, Why the different denominations—the different theories of the terms of salvation—by water, by election, by free grace, by joining the church, etc. The missionary, wholly unable to answer the adult native, gathers children about him, starts a school and does all he is able, perhaps, to justify his presence in a foreign land—helping the sick and doing many other acts of kindness which are very commendable, whether from a religious or humanitarian standpoint.

Next let us note that the millennium itself is an absolute necessity for the world, according to the statistics of the world-wise. Many college professors and D. D.'s are inclined to speak glibly of the second coming of Christ being far in the future—"50,000 years yet," say some. But evidently these learned gentlemen have not used their educational advantages in connection with such statements. Any school boy can figure up what the population of the earth would be 1,000 years from now, taking the present population as per the census at sixteen hundred million and the ratio of increase as shown by the census reports at 8 per cent. in ten years. The total would show 3,375,325,000,000 population for the year 2900 A. D.—more than 2,000 for each person now living.

What would humanity do if the earth were crowded to that extent? Where would the necessary food, fuel and clothing be found? Computing all the tillable portion of the earth at twenty-five million square miles or sixteen billion acres would give but one acre for the support of 210 people, or less than five square yards each. At the close of a second such period, 3900 A. D., at the same rate, there would be ten persons for each square foot of standing room. In other words they would stand 15 deep on each other's heads. What shall we think of the wisdom that tells us that the millennium is 50,000 years off? The answer is found in Isaiah's prophecy (29:14).

Are we asked how the millennium if at once introduced would avert the difficulties of the first statement, 210 people for each acre of the habitable earth? We reply that the Scriptures clearly intimate that the rapid increase of our race is associated with man's fallen condition; as our Creator declared to Mother Eve after her disobedience: "I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception," (Genesis 3:16).

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., WEDS MISS ALEXANDER

Eldest Son of Former President and Pretty New York Girl Are Married in Gotham---Will Reside in San Francisco.

New York.—The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church was the scene of a wedding on June 29 that attracted the attention and interest of the nation—that of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Miss Eleanor Butler Alexander.

A large number of prominent people witnessed the ceremony, but naturally the most noticed person in the church, after the bride and groom, was Col. Theodore Roosevelt, father of the young man who was entering the state of matrimony. The date of the wedding had been set to permit the attendance of the former president, and this was one of his very first social engagements after his return from abroad, for he landed in New York only two days before.

Mrs. Snowden Fabnestock, who before her own recent marriage was Miss Elizabeth Bertrou, was the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Jessie Millington-Drake, Miss Janetta Alexander, Miss Jean Delano and Miss Harriet Alexander.

Rev. Henry M. Sanders, a great uncle of the bride, officiated, assisted by Dr. Gordon Russell of Cranford, N. J.

After the ceremony the bridal party

ward, but in the main he has been less enthusiastic on the subject of life in the open than his father and brother Kermit. He has always been of a studious nature and his romance with Miss Alexander is said to have had its beginnings in the mutual love of the young people for music. For all that "Teddy, Jr.," has eschewed the sensational in outdoor athletics, he did participate two years ago in a balloon flight from Washington, in which he and the two army officers

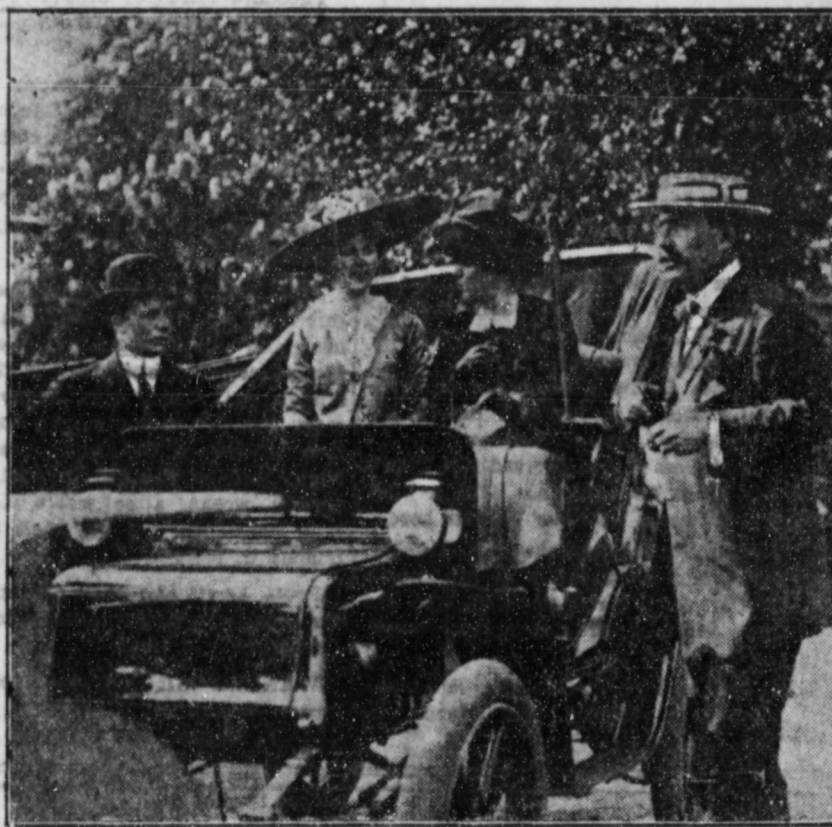
who were his fellow passengers had some rather exciting experiences. There was no little surprise on the part of the public when Theodore, Jr., upon completion of his college course two years ago, chose a business career as his life work, and still more wonder was aroused when he took employment in a Connecticut carpet factory in order to gather knowledge at first hand of the practical side of carpet manufacture. He started at the lowest round of the ladder, as an unskilled workman at a small salary. Of course he was promoted as he mastered the intricacies of the business, but he continued to live quietly in a modest boarding house. Many persons were skeptical

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OYSTER BAY SCHOOLHOUSE.

Where Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Attended School When a Boy.



Reading From Left to Right: Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Longworth, Larz Anderson.

was entertained at the home of the bride's uncle, Charles B. Alexander. At least a part of the honeymoon will be spent at Sagamore Hill, the country home of the Roosevelt family at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Later in the summer the young couple will start for San Francisco, where Mr. Roosevelt is to be in charge of the interests of the carpet manufacturing firm with which he has been associated for some time.

The love story of the young couple has been a quick-moving romance. Their engagement was announced only last winter and the news was cabled to Colonel Roosevelt, resulting in the speedy receipt of his approval and congratulations. The bride, who is the daughter of Henry Addison Alexander of New York, is twenty-one years old, of a little more than medium height, slender and of very attractive appearance, having an especially beautiful complexion. She is as animated as her famous sister-in-law, Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, whose house guest she was for a time just before Mrs. Longworth sailed for England to join her father.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., strongly resembles his father in looks, but is decidedly reserved and is generally credited with being far less democratic than certain other members of the family. As a boy he rode horseback and engaged in all the other outdoor pursuits of the juvenile Roosevelt clan at their home at Oyster Bay, and he took some part in athletics during his preparatory school course at Groton and his collegiate course at Har-

vard, but in the main he has been less enthusiastic on the subject of life in the open than his father and brother Kermit.

Working in the garden and picking flowers make gentle exercise that tends to improve the figure. Many society women believe this, and on Long Island there is said to be a score of society women who are resorting to this treatment for health and elasticity. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont spends much time in her garden in Southampton. Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman and many others say they delight to pick flowers, and the question has been raised whether they are not following the advice of a beauty specialist who advises this for health and the form. "If a woman is in earnest about becoming slim," says the beauty doctor, "she will use the same muscles in working over a flower bed as she will in exercising in a gymnasium. Weeding seems prosaic, but it is excellent exercise. One of my patients came to me recently and said she wished to develop her arms and her shoulders. I told her to go home and run the lawn mower. She was startled at first, but finally she followed my advice and it did her a world of good."

Was for Forest Conservation. Housewife—Are you willing to chop some wood for your dinner? Plodding Pete—Scarry, mum, but I am a Plodder man.—Boston Transcript.

Pictures of the Kingdom

Sunday School Lesson for July 3, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 13:31-33, 44-46. Memory verse, 44.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"The kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."—Rom. 14:17.

TIME.—The autumn of A. D. 23.
PLACE.—In a house in Capernaum on the shore of the Sea of Galilee.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.
The Parable or Story of the Mustard Seed.—Vs. 31, 32. "Another parable," showing another aspect of the kingdom of heaven, which the Great Sower had sown in the field of the world.

"The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man, representing the Son of man as in the previous parable, 'sowed in his field.' It was therefore good seed, living seed that could produce the harvest. 'Which indeed is the least of all seeds.' Not the least of all seeds which botanists know, but the smallest of the seeds the people daily used; and the smallest of these in contrast with the plant which grows from it. 'Greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree.' Not massive like a fir tree of Lebanon, or oak, but an herb so large 'that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof.'"

The Teaching of this Parable. (1) The growth and success in God's field of this world of the kingdom he has planted. I heard a statesman missionary from India say within a week that the religions of India looked upon the present as the iron age, with their golden age in the past. But with Christianity the golden age is in the future, the kingdom is growing toward its ideal and goal, and growing more and more rapidly.

The Parable of the Leaven.—V. 33. Showing the Method by Which the Kingdom Grows. "The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven." Some of the later writers argue from the fact that leaven is usually the symbol of evil, a corrupting thing, a species of putrefaction, that therefore this parable represents "the fellowship of God in service seen to be marred during the present age by the introduction of a corrupting influence."—G. Campbell Morgan.

"Which a woman took." The Son of man who puts this leaven into the meal is here represented by a woman because breadmaking usually devolved upon women.

This Parable Teaches that besides all the visible manifestations of the Gospel represented by the growth of the mustard seed, there is a deeper underlying progress of the Gospel which operates silently, without observation, but with constantly increasing pervasiveness till the whole mass of mankind, all hearts, all nations, all commerce and business, social life, and political institutions, shall be transformed. The leaven works by personal contact with those who are to be leavened, from individual to individual. It is personal work, personal soul in touch with other souls. The leaven that does the work is a living organism.

Two Stories of Finding Treasures.—Vs. 44-46. These two parables were told to the disciples in the house to which they returned from the seashore.

The Hidden Treasure. "The kingdom of heaven is like unto treasure hid in a field." The hiding of treasure is necessary where there are no banks, where the country is frequently overrun by marauders and robbers, where no one can trust another to hold his treasures or to use them in business, and where the rulers are rapacious to obtain the wealth of their subjects. In the unsettled state of the country often the owners never returned, and all knowledge of the treasure was lost.

The Spiritual Treasures in These Two Parables. There are two quite different interpretations of these parables, both of which are natural, both of which may be true, and each one may imply the other. The movement of the parables depends on what is represented by the Treasure and the Pearl, and who by the one who gave all he had to obtain them.

The common interpretation is that we are the seekers for the treasure, and the Treasure and Pearl are the blessings which are found in the kingdom of heaven and only there. They are the treasures of character, usefulness, happiness, and peace; treasures of eternal life, growing more and more in every good quality of the soul till we become "angels excelling in strength," with all the glories, external and internal, that are portrayed in the description of heaven.

The Parable of the Draw Net.—Vs. 47-52 contain explanation of the mystery that good and bad are found in the visible kingdom of God, instead of only the good, and a warning that merely being a member of the visible kingdom will not save him. There will be a separation of the good from the bad, and each will go of necessity to his own place, and the fate which is the fruit of his faith and character.

Another interpretation of the hidden treasure, skillfully advocated by Dr. Wolcott Calkins in his brilliant "Parables for Our Time," and by Dr. Morgan, is that Christ is the seeker after the Treasure and the Pearl, which represent the precious souls of men. The treasure is often hidden, like the lost sheep from the ninety and nine, hidden in publicans and sinners and heathen. It is not the search for good men, but for the lost, for human nature in its moral quality and in its spiritual capacity. To find this treasure, Jesus made his whole life subordinate to his finding the treasure."

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CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	5.60	5.60
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910 ..	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance	\$29.50	\$30.00	\$31.00
WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911 ..	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50
SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 29, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911 ..	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

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Plants For Sale
 Tomato, Cabbage, and Sweet Potato
 Plants for sale, at the College Garden,
 or phone J. R. MULLETT.

Miss Flora Spurlock is engaged as
 an attendant in a hospital in Cin-
 cinnati for the summer.

Robert Street will spend most of
 the vacation in Berea, in study. Mr.
 Street is thinking of going to Harvard
 next year.

Marshall Vaughn has gone to Mead-
 ville, Pa., to receive instructions for a
 general agency for the sale of stereo-
 scope views.

Lumber for sale. Seven to ten thou-
 sand feet.

Jas. Coyle, Berea, Ky.

Norman Imrie left for his home in
 Northern Michigan soon after com-
 mencement, but will return early in
 July, and probably bring two brothers
 with him. Mr. Imrie is on Berea's ex-
 tension force for the summer and fall.

Henrietta Beecher is spending a
 couple of weeks at Mt. Vernon, O.
 She will then return to work in the
 Treasurer's office.

R. H. Chrisman, "The Furniture
 Man" will re-tire your buggy with the
 best rubber that can be had for \$11,
 \$15 and \$16.

Prof. Dodge has purchased two
 lots of Miss L. Kate Coddington in
 her Jackson Street addition.

Noah May has begun his building on
 his Estill Street lot. He will with the
 help of his brother-in-law, do his
 own work.

J. R. Warrington after a flying vis-
 it to his home in Iowa is again in
 Berea.

I have forty-three good secondhand
 organs, all makes and styles, some
 good as new, which I will rent or sell
 on easy payments.

"The Furniture Man."

Miss Mary Kearns and brother Will
 of Paris, Ky., are visiting their grand-
 mother, Mrs. L. C. Duncan.

Misses Isabell and Lillian Bush left
 for their home in Battle Creek, Mich.,
 Tuesday morning. They will visit in
 Ohio on their way.

Miss Lotta Osborne who has been
 visiting Miss Ethel Todd for the past
 two weeks has returned to her home
 in Palmsville, Ohio.

A movement is on foot for a great
 Fourth of July Celebration in Berea.
 Already quite a sum has been sub-
 scribed, and the success of the un-
 dertaking seems assured.

The subject for the Union meeting
 of the young people's Christian Socie-
 ties Sunday evening at the Baptist
 church is "The Three Great Mission-
 ary Needs—Money, Men and Prayer."

Don't fail to see the bargains in
 laces, embroideries, braids, trimm-
 ings, dress fabrics, and the very best
 and latest in linens, shantungs—and
 don't forget the chinaware at

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 UP-TO-THE-MINUTE
 Bath Rooms in Connection
 Down Stairs—Boone Tavern
S. R. SEALE, Prop.

BEREA COLLEGE
OFFICE HOUR SCHEDULE
SUMMER 1910

OFFICES	HOURS	DAYS
Ass't Treasurer	9:30 to 11:30	Daily
Co-op Store	10:00 to 11:00	Tu. Fri.
Dean of Labor	12:30 to 1:30	Daily
No. 7 Lincoln Hall		
Farm	7:00 to 12:00	Daily
Garden	7:00 to 12:00	Daily
Library	2:00 to 5:00	M. W. Th. Sat.
	6:30 to 8:30 p. m.	Tu. Fri. Sunday
Registrar	8:00 to 12:00	Daily
Secretary	9:30 to 11:30	Daily
Summer Reg't	12:30 to 1:30	Daily
Academy office Chapel		
Treasurer	9:30 to 11:30	Daily
Wood Work:		
Burgess	8:00 to 9:00	Daily
Hudson	7:00 to 8:00	Daily
Lindsay	7:00 to 12:00	Daily
	1:00 to 5:00	Daily
DINING HALL		
Breakfast	6:00 to 8:30	Daily
Dinner	7:00 to 7:30	Except Sunday
Supper	12:15 to 12:45	Sunday
Breakfast	7:00 to 7:30	Sunday
Dinner	12:45 to 1:15	Sunday
Supper	5:30 to 6:00	Sunday
MISCELLANEOUS		
Bath	6:40 to 9:40 p. m.	Tu. Sat.
Bruce Building		
Oil House Open	6:30 to 7:00 p. m.	Tu. Fri.
Student Conference	9:00	Sunday
Young Men No. 5 Lincoln Hall		
Young Women No. 52 Chapel		

John Fenno left for his home in
 North Dakota soon after commence-
 ment.

Prof. Penniman is conducting very
 successful revival meetings at Narrow
 Gap this week. Crowds of students go-
 ing out in the evenings have helped
 to provide the music.

Mrs. Putnam is in North Port, Mich
 and reports that she is enjoying her
 vacation.

Mrs. Taylor's Sunday school girls
 are planning a very pleasant picnic
 for Thursday afternoon.

A crowd of sixteen younger girls
 who have remained in Berea for the
 summer had a jolly hayride to Kings-
 ton Tuesday night.

Miss Bettie Lewis who has taught
 school at Saluda, N. C., for the past
 year has returned and is work-
 ing as book-keeper in the Berea Bank
 and Trust Co.

Mrs. W. A. Worthington of Ann-
 ville, and Misses Marie K. Zwemer
 and Sena Koolker of McKee passed
 thru Berea on their way north for
 their vacation. Misses Hannah G.
 Hoekje and Grace Engle returned to
 McKee from the north Tuesday.

For sale or rent one or a half doz-
 en good barber chairs. One hydraulic.
 Also other fixtures necessary to com-
 plete a shop.

R. H. Chrisman, "The Furniture Man"

MRS.
EARLY'S

SWEET AS ROSES
Newly Washed in Dew

OUR Perfumery department contains dainties worthy a
 queen's use, and such were they bought for. For what
 women have more right to be called queens than our
 American wives, mothers, sweethearts and daughters? For
 such we have selected this exquisite collection of fragrances.
 That our pains are worthy their reward is shown by the many
 pleased ladies who grace our perfume department daily.
 Some of the most particular people in town come here for these
 nice things that make up our toilet goods department.

We would value highly your opinion of them. If you
 have not patronized our perfumery counters we invite you to
 do so soon. There are many dainties there that will please you.

Porter Drug Company
 INCORPORATED
 Berea, Kentucky

Miss Helen Dizney entertained a
 number of young ladies at her home
 Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss
 Margaret Todd's birthday.

R. E. Hoffman who has been visit-
 ing friends for a week left Wednes-
 day for his home in Ohio.

The Christian Endeavor meetings
 of the Union Church which are being
 held in front of Lincoln Hall every
 Sunday night at 6:30 are great inspir-
 ations to all who attend.

Prof. T. A. Edwards left the first
 of the week for Ohio where he will
 do extension work. He stops at the
 O. S. S. O Home at Xenia for com-
 mencement there Wednesday night.
 Mr. Stanley Ault of the Home who ex-
 pects to be a student next year will
 arrive Wednesday to take up his work
 in the printing office for the summer.
 Prof. Edwards will also attend the
 commencement exercises at Athens,
 Ohio and the Ohio State Teachers As-
 sociation at Cedar Point.

Mrs. A. J. Smith and daughter Ruby
 were shopping in Richmond Satur-
 day.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fulkerson,
 were the guests of Mrs. Fulkerson's
 grandmother, Mrs. Anne Hudson for a
 part of last week at her home at
 Dreyfus.

Miss Nina King who has been teach-
 ing for the past two years at Salu-
 da, N. C., came home last week for
 the summer vacation.

Misses Bettie and Ida Lewis were
 the guests Saturday and Sunday of
 Miss Alma Lakes at Dreyfus.

Miss Bess Hayes arrived last Thurs-
 day from Gadsden, Ala., for a visit
 of two weeks with her parents here.

Miss Freda Roesche left Monday
 for a month's vacation at her home
 in Carrolton. Her sister Olga who has
 been visiting here for several weeks
 accompanied her.

Dr. and Mrs. P. Cornelius left Mon-
 day for a vacation with friends in
 the north.

GO TO
WALTER ENGLE Berea, Ky.
 Phone 108
 FOR THE BEST BREAD IN TOWN
 Bread Fresh Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday
Strawberries and Raspberries Friday

W. H. Porter and H. R. Howell were
 in Paint Lick Tuesday on business.

The ladies of the Baptist church held
 a reception last Friday evening on
 the church lawn in honor of their pas-
 tor, Rev. W. P. Wilks and his wife.
 A bountiful supper was served to
 about two hundred and fifty mem-
 bers and friends.

Mr. J. H. Gabbard left Wednesday
 for New Mexico where he hopes to
 improve his health.

Rev. J. M. Trosper of Atlanta Theo-
 logical Seminary will preach at the
 Congregational church next Sabbath
 morning and night, also at Harts at
 2:30 Sabbath p. m. He will continue
 as pastor for several weeks. All are
 invited.

Dr. and Mrs. Cornelius, Mr. E. S.
 Holliday, Mr. Scoles, Miss Roesche
 and Mr. Rodeheaver leaving Berea
 Monday morning were in the wreck
 near Falmouth. We have heard of no
 complaints except that they were
 badly shaken up and scared.

Word received from W. Bowman at
 Battle Creek, Mich., is to the effect
 that he is much pleased with his job.

Mr. and Miss Burgess, Prof. and
 Mrs. Robertson and Mr. and Mrs. Gam-
 ble were in Richmond Saturday to at-
 tend a called meeting of the officers
 of the County S. S. Association.

Miss Eva Duncan has returned home
 from Newbern, Tenn., for the summer.

Mr. Yumbert Rodeheaver of Jellico,
 Tenn., visited over Sunday with Mr.
 and Mrs. Taylor at Boone Tavern.

Ruffin Rust returned Monday noon
 from a short visit to his home in
 North Carolina.

Mr. Whittemore Boggs took his
 Sunday school class to Slate Lick Fri-
 day night.

Mr. Osborne was kept in home Tues-
 day with severe headache.

Mr. Alwin D. Todd left Friday for
 Michigan, where he will spend the
 summer.

Miss Cameron left Monday to visit
 a sister in New York State who is
 sick. She did not intend to leave Be-
 rea before August, but her depart-
 ure was hastened by the news from
 her sister.

Theodore Pasco of Ohio is visiting
 his parents, the Rev. and Mrs. M. K.
 Pasco, this week.

The young people's Christian socie-
 ties of the town will meet in a gen-
 eral rally at the Baptist church next
 Sunday evening at 6:15.

Blickensderfer typewriter, No. 5
 in good condition for sale, \$12. See
 Librarian.

Prof. Rigby will spend Thursday of
 this week in Oberlin, Ohio, on busi-
 ness, and will incidentally, attend the
 commencement exercises, and visit old
 friends. On Friday Mrs. Rigby will
 meet him in Cincinnati and together
 they will go to Chicago where Prof.
 Rigby will be engaged in study for
 several weeks, after which he will
 join Mrs. Rigby on her visit among
 friends in Iowa.

Profs. Lewis and Seale are attending
 the State Teachers' Association at
 Henderson this week.

WANTED—All the fresh country
 butter. Top prices.
 J. S. Gott, Depot Street

Eldean Patent Flour 70c.
 a bag cash, at

W. J. Tatum's
Fresh Groceries

North Cor. Main St.
 Berea, - - - Kentucky



If you want to secure the low-
 est price of the year, buy winter's
 coal now.

If you want good service along
 with good coal permit us to fill
 your bin at once.

Holliday & Co.
 Phone 169 and 71 Berea, Ky.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
 All persons who want ice, in the
 hot weather now at hand, should
 phone to G. D. Holliday and Co. Ice
 will be delivered to the refrigerator,
 in quantities of over 25 pounds, at
 60 cents a hundred pounds. For
 smaller quantities, the amount will
 be left at the gate. G. D. Holliday,
 Phone 169.

**PROPOSAL FOR THE ERECTION
 OF A SCHOOL HOUSE AT DREY-
 FUS, MADISON COUNTY, KY.**

Board of Education of Madison County
 Kentucky.

To Contractors and Builders:
 Notice is hereby given that propo-
 sals for the erection of a school
 house in Educational Division No. 2,
 Subdistrict No. 6, at Dreyfus, Madis-
 on County, Kentucky, will be re-
 ceived by the undersigned at the
 office of the School Superintendent of
 Madison County, where plans and
 specifications may be seen until Mon-
 day, June 20, 1910, at 1 p. m. at which
 time the contract will be awarded
 to the lowest and best respon-
 sible bidder. A bond will be required
 for the performance of the contract,
 the said Madison County Board of
 Education reserving the right to re-
 ject any or all bids.

This the 8th day of June, 1910,
 John Noland,
 Chairman of Madison County Board
 of Education.

LADIES LOOK HERE!
Sale on Skirts, Shirt Waists and Muslin Underwear
...FOR 15 DAYS...

There has been so much rain and cold weather this Spring that we have too many Spring Goods left. As
 we **NEED THE MONEY** they must be sold, and to sell the Goods quick we are cutting the price on them.
 When you buy from us you are getting new goods and good up-to-date goods.

LADIES' SKIRTS		\$6.50 Skirts cut to		\$5.19	\$2.00 Waists cut to		\$1.69
\$2.00 Skirts cut to	\$1.59	7.50 " " "		5.99			
2.25 " " "	1.79	8.50 " " "		6.79	MUSLIN UNDER SKIRTS		
2.50 " " "	1.99	10.00 " " "		7.99	\$.75 Skirts cut to	\$.59	
3.25 " " "	2.69	LADIES' WAISTS			1.00 " " "	.79	
5.00 " " "	3.89	\$1.00 Waists cut to	\$.89		1.50 " " "	1.19	
5.50 " " "	4.19	1.50 " " "	1.19		2.00 " " "	1.69	
					2.50 " " "	1.99	

This sale begins Thursday Morning, June 16. Don't wait but come early and get first choice, for they
 will soon be sold at the prices we are offering them.

RHODUS & HAYES
 MAIN STREET The Quality Store BEREa, KY.

Pale-Faced Women

You ladies, who have pale faces, sallow complexions, dark circles under eyes, drawn features and tired, worn-out expressions, you need a tonic.

The tonic you need is Cardui, the woman's tonic. It is the best tonic for women, because its ingredients are specifically adapted for women's needs. They act on the womanly organs and help to give needed strength and vitality to the worn-out womanly frame.

Cardui is a vegetable medicine. It contains no minerals, no iron, no potassium, no lime, no glycerin, no dangerous, or habit-forming drugs of any kind.

It is perfectly harmless and safe, for young and old to use.

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"After my doctor had done all he said he could for me," writes Mrs. Wm. Hilliard, of Mountainburg, Ark., "I took Cardui, on the advice of a friend, and it helped me so much. Before taking Cardui, I had suffered from female troubles for five years, but since taking it, I am in good health. I think there is some of the best advice in your book that I ever saw." Your druggist sells Cardui. Try it.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Cabbage, new 2½c per lb.
Potatoes, 60c. per bu.
Eggs, per dozen 15c.
Butter, per lb. 20c.
BACON—
Salt Sides 15c.
Breakfast Bacon, 20c.
Premium Bacon, 27c.
HAMS—
Country, 18c.
Premium, 20c.
Fryers on foot 15c. per lb.
Hens on foot 11c. per lb.
Turkeys, 10c. for hens; 8c. for gobblers.
Feathers, per lb. 35c.
Hay, \$14 per ton.
Corn 70c. per bushel.
Wheat per bu. 95c.
Cracked corn \$1.70 per 100 lbs.
Wheat screening \$1.30 per 100 lbs.
Ship stuff \$1.30 per 100 lbs.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8½x7x9, 50-53c. culls, 30c.

HUFF—TODD

Mr. Aaron Borum Huff and Miss Claudia Beulah Todd were married, Thursday the 16th at the home of Mrs. E. B. Wallace, the Rev. J. P. Bicknell officiating.

Mrs. Huff is a sister of Mrs. Golden the assistant matron of Ladies Hall. She was a student in one of the Home Science courses in the college during the year that has just closed.

Mr. Huff was in the Third Year Academy, and his name may be found upon the Honor Roll. He was also foreman of the Bindery of the College Printing Department and an efficient workman.

Mr. and Mrs. Huff will be at home to their friends at Rogers, Ohio after June 25th.

WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

been in the last seventy-five years.

The railroad bill is thru and done with at last. The president has signed it and it will not again appear in these letters. As the bill finally passed it had most of the good features put into it in the Senate and accomplished practically all that the president wanted, except to make provision for the valuation of the railroads or to govern the future issues of stocks and bonds.

The statehood bill, too, has gone thru both houses, the House finally accepting the Senate amendments. Under the bill the two new states will probably not enter the union till

1912. They will have to hold elections for a constitutional convention, then have the convention draft a constitution which must be submitted to the state at a fall election. Following this the constitution must be approved by the Congress, and when all this is gone thru with another election must be held for state officers under the new constitution. Finally they will get statehood. President Taft has not yet signed the bill, but it is understood that he will do so long before this is read, even by The Citizen editor.

And so the leaders of Congress are beginning the performance which occurs every two years—they point with pride. Just go to a speech-making and hear them—especially if they happen to be congressmen or senators. At the same time the Democrats, who have been having a good time this session setting the other two factions onto each other, and who have quietly been helping out Cannon on the tariff bill, are beginning to observe, out loud, that the country is going rapidly to the dogs, and that they are compelled to view with alarm the conditions which have been brought about by Republican rule, and particularly of the conditions which will be brought about if the Republicans should by some awful mischance be returned to power. They have been viewing with alarm just as often and just as loudly as the Republicans have been pointing with pride. None of their predictions have come true yet, so far as any one has seen.

The Republicans seem to be getting together again—a little. They all want to come back next fall, and it is gradually dawning on some of the Stand-patters that if they fight the Insurgents there are likely to be just enough Insurgents in their districts to defeat them. A few Insurgents have made the same discovery about the Stand-patters in their home towns and so they are not roaring quite so loudly.

But the question of letting Cannon stay is not settled yet. Wait for the big show. It may fizzle, but if it doesn't, there will sure be some fire works.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from First Page)

murder, but only Isaac and Blain Perry have been placed in jail.

Vanover is survived by a wife and five children.

KILLING IN BREATHITT:—News comes from Jackson that Asbury Spicer shot and killed George Fugate and wounded Fugate's mother and another woman seriously Sunday

JOIN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE HOUSE FLY

The Fly the Greatest Carrier of Disease Germs, and Our Most Dangerous Enemy.

In the editor's health lectures he has shown numerous pictures of the house-fly. One is the fly gorging itself upon the matter coughed up by the consumptive, and then tracking over the jelly or the butter on the table, and losing its accumulation of germs on the things we eat. Another represents it going from the back yard, where the filth from the typhoid patient has been thrown, to the kitchen and dining room, and thus infecting the entire household.

And these pictures are not imaginary. They convey in a forceful way the awful truth—a truth we have known for only a few years—the fact that we must no longer consider the fly a harmless and necessary summer visitor, but our most dangerous foe.

And most of our knowledge of its dangerous character has resulted from investigations beginning with our Spanish war. How many know of the deaths from typhoid in the camps of our soldiers—more deaths than from bullet wounds—and of the demonstration that the germs were carried on the feet and legs of flies from the refuse pits to the soldiers' mess tents? And from that time on the health officers at Washington have been making investigations. Dr. Howard leading, and the origin and nature of the fly have been determined. First the egg is deposited, most often in horse manure, but very commonly and always, if access is possible, in out-houses in human filth, or any decaying vegetable matter. In about 8 hours the egg hatches into a maggot. The maggots are very active for four or five days, living upon the filth in which they were hatched. They then pass to the pupa stage and are quiet for four or five days more, when they become full grown flies.

In this study three things stand out most significantly. First, filth is necessary for the deposit and hatching of the eggs. Second, one fly will lay 120 eggs at a time and in a sea-

son become the mother, the grandmother, great grandmother, etc., of millions of her kind. Third, caught and placed under the microscope, their feet and legs are always covered with filth and also with disease germs, if there are any germs for them to carry.

The germ that is most often found on the flies legs is the typhoid germ and for this reason Dr. Howard suggests that the fly be no longer called THE HOUSE FLY but THE TY-PHOID FLY, thus bringing into mind its dangerous nature every time it is seen or named.

It is well known that the house fly—typhoid fly—is not poisonous. It is a pity that it is not. If it were we should get rid of it in short order. Shall we not anyhow when we learn that it is more dangerous than all the poisonous insects and more to be feared than any wild beast?

And the data given above suggest the nature of our warfare. It is well to screen our doors and windows. In fact that is absolutely necessary now, but that will not reduce the scourge—that will not lessen the warfare we will have to carry on next year. The true method of attack is on the breeding places—all filth. They cannot exist without filth. Stables should be cleaned and kept clean. Out houses should be disinfected and kept fly-proof. Only by this method can they be destroyed. They can produce, if we leave the filth, faster than all the tangle-foot papers and Daisy fly killers can destroy them.

Look to the stables, then, look to the out-houses, and not only on your own premises, but your neighbors! The fight must be a community fight against a common enemy.

That our readers may see that we know what we are talking about we copy a bulletin received from the State Board of Health after we planned this article. Cut it out and keep it for reference.

A Timely Warning About Flies

In every town and locality in the State many people have failed to heed the numerous warnings that have been issued against flies. Attention has been called to the fact that they are one of the most dangerous menaces to life and health with which mankind has to contend, being responsible for a large portion of all cases of typhoid fever and diarrhoeal diseases of infants and many cases of tuberculosis and other contagious diseases.

They have caused thousands of deaths in Kentucky and will continue their work of destruction until housekeepers awaken to the fact and inaugurate a warfare that will result in their extermination.

This can be accomplished definitely and effectively. It requires only THE REMOVAL OF FILTH. FLIES BREED IN FILTH and in filth alone. Without filth there can be no flies. More than 90% of them breed in stable manure and the balance in garbage, out-houses and other forms of refuse.

The fly season is at hand. Prompt action at this time may prevent many deaths during the summer and fall and a grave responsibility rests upon all health officers and other citizens.

An immediate and thorough cleaning of premises should be effected and further accumulations of filth avoided. Stable manure should be kept in vaults or boxes screened or covered or frequently sprinkled with lime or kerosene and should be removed at least once a week.

Garbage receptacles should be carefully covered and the contents sprinkled with unslaked lime or oil.

Privy vaults should be made fly-proof and their contents frequently sprinkled with lime.

In addition to the measures for the prevention of the breeding of flies every effort should be made to prevent them from entering the house or having access to milk or other foods.

All doors and windows especially those of the kitchen and dining-room should be screened.

Food exposed for sale should be screened and ordinances to this effect should be enacted and enforced.

Flies should be especially kept away from the sick and if one is discovered in the sick room it should be killed. Excreta and urine from the sick should be covered with fresh lime for an hour and then buried.

People who have cleaned their own premises should demand that their neighbors should do likewise and notify the Board of Health of any failures or refusals. It is important to remember that no house is safe unless every other one for a mile around is clean. This applies especially to tenant's houses and negro quarters. The saving of life and suffering will amply repay for all the trouble and expense.

EITHER MAN MUST KILL THE FLY OR THE FLY WILL KILL THE MAN.

(From the State Board of Health of Kentucky.)

INTENSIVE FARMING

Timely Articles on Mountain Farming—Science for the Fathers

Conducted By F. O. CLARK.

Stock Growing for the Farmer

As we travel through the Agricultural sections of our country we find that the farmers who own large tracts of land are raising practically all the cattle, while the small farmers are growing corn, hay, oats and other crops and selling these to the big farmers. This is a great mistake, but, if you ask them why they do not feed their crops, they will tell you that they cannot raise stock because they have not sufficient pasture. But this disadvantage can be overcome by the rotation of crops, growing leguminous crops principally, such as cow-peas, soy-beans, clover, alfalfa and vetch.

The greatest argument in favor of stock growing for the small farmer is that the soil fertility can be maintained, and this is the greatest problem before the farmers of today.

We cannot continue to ship millions of tons of vegetable matter containing valuable fertilizing constituents to distant lands. If the farmers of foreign lands can send to the United States and buy our crops, pay the transportation charges and then feed to stock at a profit, we can make a much greater profit by feeding them at home.

Every ton of hay sold from the farm removes plant food to the value of \$5.10 and a ton of corn removes more than \$6.00 worth of plant food. Where corn, hay and other farm crops are fed to stock 95 per cent of this food is returned to the soil.

The history of the South proves that the farmers cannot maintain soil fertility with commercial fertilizer.

Stock growing provides a home market for the crops grown. It is a means of condensing a product to about one eighth of its original weight, thus reducing the transportation charges \$7 1-2 per cent. By raising stock the farmers can feed their cheap roughage such as corn fodder and straw which would otherwise be wasted.

Stock raising distributes labor throughout the year. The great demand for help during the growing season makes farm wages higher during the summer than winter. Since stock feeding is largely done in the winter months work can be furnished continuously and at a much lower rate.

A crop of corn worth \$25 per acre on the market is worth \$60 when put up in a silo and fed to cattle. But getting cattle is not enough. The farmer must get the best cattle if he is to realize the greatest profit. Too often you see farmers feeding scrub cattle which require much more feed for a pound of increase than good cattle.

So we must keep clearly in mind the kind of cattle wanted, whether beef or dairy. If beef, get the best beef type, such as Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn and Holstein. At the Nebraska Experiment station grade Angus and Hereford steers two years old gained seventy-five pounds per month, while Jerseys of the same age and fed in the same way gained but fifty pounds per month and were worth less per pound on the market.

But if the farmer is raising cattle for dairy purposes, he will find the difference just as great in favor of the Jersey which is strictly dairy type.

At the Connecticut Experiment Station it was found that the average of several cows of dairy type produced milk at a cost of 69 cents per 100 pounds, whereas cows beefy in type, produced milk at a cost of \$1 per 100 pounds.

It has become an acknowledged fact that, unless the farmer provides some way of maintaining soil fertility within a very few years they will be unable to supply the demand of our ever increasing population. Stock Growing is the only feasible way of maintaining soil fertility and since this is true we must raise more stock. We must abandon the practice of selling our corn, and feed every bushel on the farm to the best available stock.

shall Harlan may soon retire from the Supreme Court of the United States. A bill has been introduced in the Senate to allow Mr. Moody to retire on pay, although he has not reached the age of seventy nor served the ten years required by law. Poor health is the reason of his retiring. Associate Justice Harlan is now 77 years old and has served for 33 years. He is likely to retire at any time.

TWO STARS FOR FLAG:—Arizona and New Mexico will probably be admitted as new states before long. The passage of the statehood bill in the Senate practically assures it. The addition of these two stars will make 48 in the flag. They may become states by adopting constitutions which shall be approved by the President and ratified by Congress.

HOUSE REFORMS RULES:—The rules of the House have been so amended as to make it possible to bring a bill before the whole body after it has been referred to a committee, even though that committee does not refer it back. This will prevent the Speaker from having any such power as he has had for a good many years past.

CLOUD BURST KILLS HUNGARIANS:—A recent cloud burst in Hungary swamped several villages. Over two hundred and fifty are known to have been killed or drowned, and the number may be much larger when reports are complete. The districts can be reached only by boats. The flood made it necessary to discontinue the passion play at Oberammergau for a few days but it has been resumed again.

WILL INVESTIGATE LORIMER'S ELECTION:—The Senate has decided to fully investigate the charges of bribery in the case of the election of Senator Lorimer of Illinois. The inquiry will be carried on by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Election during the recess.

GOVERNOR BLOCKS PRIZE-FIGHT:—Gov. Gillett positively refuses to allow the big Jeffries-Johnson fight to come off in San Francisco. It will be necessary to move it to Nevada, where there are no laws to prevent it. It will probably be called in Reno, Nevada on the fourth of July.

MRS. FROST'S LETTER

(Continued from First Page)

an open cannon wagon from which the cannon had been removed. Queen Victoria's coffin was carried on the same "gun carriage" as it is called. On the coffin lay the crown and scepter and globe, symbols of the power the king had left behind.

Next after the coffin the king's charger was led. He was bridled and saddled and the king's boots were in the stirrups turned backwards. Behind the horse followed the king's favorite dog Caesar. Nobody had ex-

pected to see the dog in the procession and all felt touched at the sight of this dumb mourner.

Led by a trumpeter and a flag bearer, came the procession of the kings, all on horseback and wearing brilliant military regalia. King George of England and his cousin the Emperor of Germany rode ahead, and after them the kings of Norway, Greece, Spain, Bulgaria, Denmark, Portugal. As they rode by it was interesting to see their rigid military countenances relax into an expression of human sympathy, as they turned to look at the fainting people stretched out in the ambulance station.

After the kings, followed on horseback, forty-six dukes and princes from many countries.

Then came the carriage procession. The first was a glass carriage which carried the widowed queen, her sister, former Empress of Russia, and her two daughters. We could see the queen's face very plainly as she looked out of the window. She looks very like her picture.

In the next glass carriage were the new queen, and her oldest son the crown prince, a boy of fifteen. His plump fair face was pleasant to see.

The next four carriages carried other relatives of the royal family, and two others, carried representatives of other nations. Roosevelt rode with the representatives of the French Republic. As Americans caught sight of Roosevelt they nearly forgot that a cheer would be out of place on such an occasion.

In other carriages were attendants of the royal family, and last of all came police and fire brigades from London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

The king's body was taken to the station, then out of the city for burial. London turned homeward realizing that the king was really gone.

As we walked away, we counted eighteen people stretched out in a faint, some of them great strong men, one a soldier. Later we learned that six thousand in all had fainted and had been treated by the nurses.

Cleveland said he didn't like to let the folks know that he nearly fainted, and yet he couldn't explain his fine position before the line of soldiers without telling them what happened.

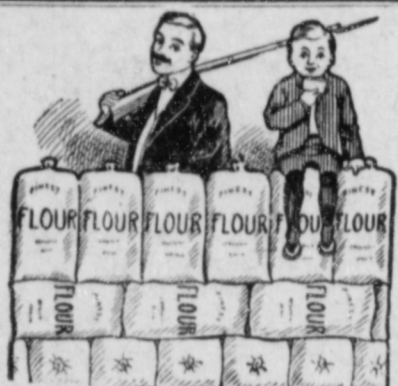
We feel enriched by our experience, but resolved never again to be tempted by any kind of a spectacle to expose ourselves to the perils of a "crush."

This is commencement day in Berea, the first commencement we have missed in seventeen years. A cablegram from the Alumni has just come which brings us very near to the place where our hearts are all the time.

With hearty good wishes from us all,

Your friend,

Ellen Frost.



Our Flour is Guarded

perfectly against dirt and impurity. It is made from the best selected wheat. It is ground in one of the best and cleanest mills in the country.

The flour is packed at the mill whence it comes direct to you. Order a sack today and get flour that is all flour and that of the very best.

BEREA ROLLER MILLS

ANDREW ISAACS, Prop.

Cleaning and Pressing

Ladies' Skirts, Gents' Overcoats and Fall Suits Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired.

W. C. CARPENTER,

Back of Fish Bldg.

Berea, Ky

night. Spicer is said to be on his way to give up. Definite details of the trouble have not yet been made known.

NEW LAWS IN EFFECT:—All laws passed by the Legislature at its last session went into effect June 14th in so far as there is not a contrary constitutional provision.

The new law doing away with special judges is likely to give trouble, since the governor must find a regular judge from some other district to try all cases that have heretofore been tried by special judges. The governor wants to know what he is to do in case the regular judges are all busy holding their own courts. He can't swap judges every time for the law applies to vacancies in case of sickness.

The two other most important laws that have gone into effect are the one making eight hours a day's work for all contractors and sub-contractors doing the State's work, and the law taking away from Juries the power of fixing punishment for crime. The jury can declare guilty or not guilty and it is left with the judge to fix the penalty.

SUPREME BENCH MAY LOSE BIG FIGHT IN GARRARD:—

Conflicting reports bring news of a serious fight in the Southern end of Garrard County last Saturday. The names of those reported wounded are Link Lakes, Len VanWinkle, Chris Woolwine and Curtis Woolwine. Later news says that Lakes, and the two Woolwines will probably die. Twelve men are said to have taken part in the affray which was due to an old grudge.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

permit the use of an anesthetic, but he was unconscious and did not suffer. He is expected to recover.

REFORM OF CALENDER SUGGESTED:—A man in Switzerland submits a new calendar for convenience. He would divide the year into twelve 28-day months and two half-months, to be placed six months apart. The extra day (or days) at the end of the year would not belong to any month. This would make the year always begin on the same day of the week and each day would have an unchangeable place in the calendar.

SUPREME BENCH MAY LOSE TWO:—Wm. H. Moody and Jno. Mar-

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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Six Months60
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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



ADVANTAGES OF WINTER.

An old-fashioned winter has its advantages and disadvantages. If these were to be enumerated in parallel columns it is probable that the advantages would lead by a large majority. In a winter like the past one the ground is usually frozen to the depth of a few inches in November and thereafter the snowfall keeps a blanket over the earth which prevents the frost from creeping downward inch by inch until it reaches a depth of four or five feet. It keeps all plant life at the surface of the soil in a perfectly dormant state, but does not completely suspend the function of deep lying roots. A continual covering of ice and snow in the cities keeps the litter and filth of the street from being dried and finely powdered and carried about by every passing breeze. This is one of the most common sources of colds, influenza, grip, infections of the nose, and its labyrinthine sinuses and the throat, middle ear and respiratory passages in general. Such affections have been less general this year than in several preceding seasons. Steady cold, although very trying to the old and to people of subnormal vital energies, is in reality much better than alternating warm spells and zero pinches, for the latter conditions invite indiscretions in dress.

At this season of the year householders' thoughts turn naturally to lawns and back yards, and there is a general desire to have clean and ornamental surroundings. Unfortunately, in many instances the desire is not strong enough to produce results. A man who beautifies his front lawn is a public benefactor. He no doubt gets some satisfaction out of his effort and expense, but every passer enjoys the result of his effort, and the whole neighborhood is benefited. When the effort extends to the back yard the number of individuals benefited is not so great, but perhaps the enjoyment by the smaller number is more intense. No one enjoys a dirty back yard, and every person who sees one from a window forms an unfavorable opinion of the householder who permits an unsightly accumulation of misplaced matter in his environment. A clean or ornate front lawn is more common than a clean and ornate back yard, yet nothing will better repay effort than a trim back yard. It can be made to produce grass and flowers instead of tin cans, ash heaps and useless wood, and the removal of household debris is a sanitary precaution as well as an esthetic demonstration.

The wisdom of maintaining a desultory patrol along the Atlantic coast, and of sending a derelict destroyer after wrecks that are reported at sea, is indorsed by the fact that the revenue cutter Gresham has just towed into Provincetown, Mass., that capsize of a vessel that has been drifting about the seas for the past two years, a menace to sailing ships laden with valuable cargoes, and to steamers with heavy passenger lists.

A Chicago magistrate thinks that drunken men should not be arrested, but taken instead by policemen to their homes. Perhaps the next step in this way of doing things will be to give autoists the right to exact damages from people they run down, on the ground of the trouble and loss of time which such collisions with pedestrians entail.

Professor Laughlin proposes to establish a new aristocracy of the simple life. Every man can start an aristocracy of that sort on his own account, but the trouble is that it is caviar to the general, because in the nature of the case it cannot support a press agent.

King Albert, the new sovereign of the Belgians, is a progressive monarch. One of the ways in which this is indicated is his approval of the plan for assuring reforms in the Congo region and opening the door for commerce in that direction.

TAFT'S CONGRESS WAS A HUMMER

REMARKABLE RECORD MADE BY SESSION NOW DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

MANY PARTY PLEDGES FULFILLED

In Many Respects It Is Without a Parallel in Recent Congressional History in Amount of Work Accomplished.

Washington.—Truly remarkable is the record of legislative achievements made by congress during the session now drawing to a close. In many respects it is without a parallel in recent congressional history.

In a single session nearly all the pledges made by the Republican party in its last national platform have been fulfilled, including a revision of the tariff; an extension of the federal power over railroads and the prevention of the watering of stocks; restriction of the power of federal courts in granting writs of injunction; the conservation of natural resources, and the inauguration of a comprehensive system of internal waterway improvements.

KNOX WILL NOT RESIGN

Secretary of State Declines to Become Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Washington.—Secretary of State Philander C. Knox finally and effectively disposed of the report which has been in circulation for a week that he might leave the Taft cabinet to become the Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania.

In a formal statement he declares that at the earnest solicitation of the President he will not permit his name to go before the state convention which meets in Harrisburg next Wednesday.

This announcement on the part of the Secretary of State not only eliminates him as the possible nominee at the head of the Pennsylvania state ticket and insures his remaining in definitely in the President's cabinet, but is regarded by most Pennsylvania politicians at the capital as pointing to the nomination of Representative John K. Tener, the ex-ball player and now member of Congress from the Twenty-fourth District of the Keystone State, as the candidate for governor.

Financing of Cotton Crop.

New York.—Severe as were the losses growing out of the recent wholesale issuance of bogus cotton bills of lading—amounting to \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000—the mind of the banking community is giving but little time to their contemplation by comparison with its application to the problems presented by the obstacles to the financing of the cotton crop which is now growing. It is a fact that the result of the cotton bills of lading frauds is to compel the construction of brand new financial machinery for the marketing of the new cotton crop. Following their recent experiences, foreign bankers naturally refuse to accept bills made out against the receipt of a railroad representative, excepting when the cotton is actually in sight. So a new method of handling the crop must be constructed.

United States Sends Sharp Reply.

Washington.—Madriz has drawn from this government a sharp reply to the protest he made to President Taft, claiming that the United States has prolonged the war in Nicaragua because it refused to allow the bombardment of Bluefields, or to allow the Venues to maintain a blockade there. Consul Olivares, at Managua, has been furnished with a statement which the consul has been directed to hand to Madriz. It tersely observes that if any violation of neutrality has occurred it was when the Venues sailed from New Orleans as an expedition of the Madriz faction. Madriz protested not to the United States alone, but to all the South American and Central American republics. The statements he set forth in his telegrams are construed by the state department as nothing less than an effort to place in a false light the policy which the United States has adopted in dealing with the Nicaraguan affair.

Railroad Employees Submit Grievances

Washington.—More than 200 representatives of the conductors and trainmen who operate freight and passenger trains in the southeastern section of the United States appeared before Chairman Knapp, of the interstate commerce commission, and Commissioner of Labor Neill, the mediation board under the Erdman act, and stated their side of the case in a controversy which threatens to result in a widespread railroad strike.

First Woman To Pilot Balloon.

St. Louis.—With flashes of lightning dazzling her eyes and thunder roaring in her ears, Miss Julia Doerner carried out her determination to be the first woman in the world to pilot a balloon in a pleasure flight.

Large Increase in Imports.

Washington.—Imports of the principal manufacturing material into the United States for the period from August 1, 1909, to April 30, 1910, under the operation of the new tariff law show a large percentage of increase.

WHEN RURAL POSTMEN FLY WEATHER FLAGS



FOUR DEAD IN SHIP MUTINY

SHORE LEAVE DENIED, CHINESE MAKE DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Seven Leap Into Water and Four Drown—Remainder Rescued and Placed in Irons.

Philadelphia.—A mutiny on board the British steamship Highland Monarch, outward bound for Auckland, N. Z., followed by a dash for liberty by a dozen Chinese members of the crew, resulted in the drowning of four and the narrow escape of three others.

The men rescued are in a police station while the remainder of the mutineers are in irons aboard the ship.

The trouble started in the night. The Highland Monarch had been lying in the Schuylkill river at Point Breeze in the extreme southwestern part of the city for three weeks, loading with case oil for New Zealand.

As the United States immigration law places a fine of \$500 on the captain of a steamship for every Chinese member of a crew that escapes, the 20 Chinese aboard were not permitted to leave the vessel, while the other 20 men in the crew, all Englishmen, were given liberal shore leave.

The confinement grew irksome, and as the ship was soon to sail one of the Mongolians asked First Mate Bowman to allow him a few hours on shore. Being refused, the Chinese drew a knife and chased the first mate about the ship.

The man was finally tripped by a white member of the crew, and in falling cut himself. He was placed in irons, and an hour later nearly all the Chinese made a break for liberty.

PARR GETS \$100,000 REWARD

New York Custom Man Who Unearthed Sugar Frauds Handsomely Compensated by Government.

Washington.—Richard A. Parr, deputy surveyor of the port of New York, will receive \$100,000 reward from the government for his discovery of the trick in the sugar scales in New York by which the government was robbed of millions of dollars in customs duties.

This reward for Mr. Parr was decided upon by Secretary MacVeagh following a discussion of the claim at the cabinet meeting. It is understood that President Taft favored the \$100,000, while Secretary MacVeagh would have cut the amount in two. In fact, the president was not averse to giving Parr the limit allowed, which would have approached a million.

JULIA WARD HOWE INJURED

America's "Grand Old Woman" Ninety-One Years Old Suffers From a Fall But Will Recover.

Boston.—Julia Ward Howe, America's "grand old woman," is suffering from bruises caused by a fall at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Elliott. Her physician says she will be fully recovered in ten days, despite her age. She is ninety-one years old. While going about the house Mrs. Howe tripped and fell against a piece of furniture.

Maine Democrats Nominated.

Augusta, Me.—At the eleventh Democratic state convention here Frederick W. Plaisted, mayor of Augusta, was named for governor.

Conference Rail Report Wins.

Washington.—The senate adopted the conference report on the railroad bill.

Spain Is Shaken.

Madrid.—Earthquake shocks varying in duration from four to ten seconds were felt here Thursday and simultaneously at Cordova and Almeria. In Andalusia. No casualties are reported, but in Almeria some houses were damaged.

Lynch a Murderous Negro.

Durant, Miss.—After he had run amuck with a shotgun and attempted to kill three white men, Otho Mitchell, a drunken negro, was lynched by citizens here Thursday.

BIG DEAL IS UNDER FIRE

Officials of United Wireless Telegraph Company Arrested Charged With Misuse of Mails.

New York.—President Wilson and Vice-President Bogart of the United Wireless Telegraph company were taken into custody by United States Marshal Henkel at the company's office on Broadway Wednesday and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields to answer a charge of misuse of the mails.

Chief Post Office Inspector Mayer charges the officials with a gigantic stock-manipulation plan, declaring that the capital of the company, whose assets were about \$400,000, had been increased by an interchange of securities and that the price of these shares had been raised arbitrarily to such large amounts that the company at this time had an apparent stock-market value of \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. Mayer states that one of the officers has cleaned up \$50,000,000. He says there are 28,000 stockholders throughout the country who have placed their money with the company on the representation of its officers that it had a surplus of nearly \$7,000,000, when as a matter of fact the company was failing to make its operating expenses.

Mr. Mayer further states that the inside officers of the company were privileged to sell their stock while outsiders were required to accept stock certificates stamped "not transferable until February 11, 1911."

Inspector O'Brien seized the books and papers of the company as evidence in the case. The complainant named in the charge on which the arrests were made is Michael C. O'Brien of Waterbury, Conn.

Wilson was released on \$25,000 bond and Bogart's bond was \$10,000.

ARMED MAN AT WHITE HOUSE

James Stricklin Held Pending Inquiry Into Sanity—It Is His Second Visit.

Washington.—A muscular man over six feet tall, with black hair and heavy black mustache, called at the executive offices of the White House and asked to see the president. He was recognized immediately as the man who visited the executive mansion June 17 of last year, and when arrested at that time had two big pistols in his possession. He was found again to be armed with a .44-caliber pistol.

The man gave his name as James Stricklin and said he was from Cumberland, Md. When arrested a year ago Stricklin said he hailed from Arkansas. The man is being held for observation as to his sanity. He asserts that various persons are persecuting him and wishes the president to put a stop to it.

PEARY RETURNS FROM EUROPE

Commander Declares He Will Never Again Head An Arctic or Antarctic Expedition.

New York.—Commander Robert E. Peary was a passenger on the Mauretania. He said that he had not heard any news of Doctor Cook and had not the slightest idea of his present whereabouts.

"I shall never again head either an Arctic or Antarctic expedition," said the commander. "Captain Bartlett will probably lead an expedition to the South Pole next year. It should be much easier to reach the South Pole because there is no shifting ice and the route has been plotted to within a hundred miles."

Walks in Sleep to Death.

New York.—Walking in his sleep, P. T. Brudner, a retired business man, aged seventy-nine, fell through an open window in his sixth floor apartment Friday and was instantly killed. Relatives said that he had been a somnambulist since childhood.

Hungry Hogs Kill and Mutilate Man.

Sterling, Ill.—A drove of hogs mutilated and killed Charles Anderson, a farmer, Thursday. His body was found Friday. Both arms had been eaten by the animals.

OUTLOOK IS BETTER

Crop News Continues Firm and Iron and Steel Market Improves.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Crop news continues firm. The iron and steel market improves, while foreign trade movement shows an excess of exports, and in these important particulars the business outlook is distinctly better.

There is further improvement in iron, with increased inquiry at the leading producing centers. More orders have been placed for pig iron and the tonnage already booked for delivery during the second half of the year is heavy. Existing quotations are considered very low and in consequence there is less disposition on the part of consumers to defer purchases in expectation of concessions. A large amount of business is announced as having been placed by the railroads and other important interests, which strengthens the steel market division. Open hearth material is in good demand, with billets quoted at \$29, Pittsburgh, but Bessemer is rather weak at about \$25.50.

The primary dry goods markets still reflect light trading, but agents handling cotton goods lines are holding prices generally firm. Jobbers in western markets have been shading prices at clearance sales to reduce stocks preliminary to stock-taking, while announcement is made by a large eastern house that the usual semi-annual clearance sales will be omitted on the ground that costs of replacement are above current values. Staple printed goods are selling in small lots, but western advisers state that business promises to be better next month and there is more inquiry for denims and colored goods. Miscellaneous export trade in cotton goods holds up well. Men's woollens rule quiet, but a little better business is noted in some parts of the dress goods markets, warmer weather stimulating interest in seasonable merchandise. The feature from the producer's standpoint is the substantial increase in curtailment.

New orders for fall footwear continue small and the situation is generally unsatisfactory. Trade in leather continues dull and prices on most descriptions are weak.

Better News from Crop Centers.

New York.—Bradstreet's says: Irregularity and relative quiet are still the ruling feature in trade and industry, but evidences of improvement in western distribution are rather sharply in contrast with the reports of slow trade recently received. Warmer weather is the key to the better crop and trade reports received this week from the west, northwest and southwest, while cool, moist conditions along the Atlantic coast, now disappearing, have been a bar to trade and crop developments in the east. Relatively best reports come from western cities and towns, while country trade, though better, is slower to respond, owing to farmers being busy in work on hitherto delayed crops.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with June 16 were 178, against 189 last week, 212 in the like week of 1909, 254 in 1908, 165 in 1907, and 173 in 1906.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 27, which compares with 36 last week and 26 in the corresponding week of last year.

Corn exports for the week were 132,015 bushels, against 229,689 last week and 42,980 in 1909. For the 50 weeks ending June 16, corn exports are 37,630,487 bushels, against 29,013,035 last year.

THE MARKETS.

Live Stock

Cincinnati, June 19.
Cattle—Shippers \$6.25a\$7.35, butchers \$5.85a\$6.65; heifers, extra \$6.75a\$7, good to choice \$5.85a\$6.65; cows, extra \$5.35a\$5.50, good to choice \$4.50a\$5.15, canners \$2.25a\$3. Bulls—Holsteins \$4.35a\$5.25, fat bulls \$5.50a\$6. Calves—Extra \$8.25, fair to good \$7.25a\$8. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$9.40a\$9.45, mixed packers \$9.40a\$9.45, stags \$6.25a\$7.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$7.50a\$8.60, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$9a\$9.60. Sheep—Extra \$4.75, good to choice \$4.10a\$4.65, common to fair \$3.25a\$4. Spring Lambs—Extra \$8.10a\$8.25, good to choice \$7a\$8, common to fair \$5a\$5.50. Clipped lambs, \$4a\$5.

Grain Market.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.05a\$1.08, No. 3 red \$3a\$3.80, No. 4 red \$5a\$6. Corn—No. 2 white \$5a\$5.50, No. 3 white \$4a\$4.50, No. 4 white \$3a\$3.50, No. 2 yellow \$1a\$1.10, No. 3 yellow \$9a\$10. Oats—No. 2 mixed \$6a\$6.50, No. 3 mixed \$6a\$6.50, white ear \$6a\$6.50, yellow ear \$6a\$6.50, mixed ear \$6a\$6.50. Rye—No. 2 white \$3a\$3.50, No. 3 white \$2a\$2.50, No. 2 mixed \$3a\$3.50, No. 3 mixed \$2a\$2.50. Hay—No. 1 clover \$15a\$15.50, No. 2 clover \$15a\$15.50, No. 3 clover \$15a\$15.50, No. 4 clover \$15a\$15.50, No. 5 clover \$15a\$15.50, No. 6 clover \$15a\$15.50, No. 7 clover \$15a\$15.50, No. 8 clover \$15a\$15.50, No. 9 clover \$15a\$15.50, No. 10 clover \$15a\$15.50.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Beans—Wax, \$1.50 per hamper. Cabbage—Kentucky \$1.50 per crate. Peaches—Florida \$1.50a\$2 a six-basket crate. Potatoes—New \$2.50a\$2.75 bbl, \$1 bu, Michigan \$3a\$3.50; sweet potatoes, Jersey \$4 a bbl. Strawberries—\$2a\$3 24-crate.

Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Ky., June 19.—The offerings on the tobacco auction breaks were as follows: Burley 6, dark 42; original inspections 45, reviews 3. There was practically no change in prices.



LIQUOR EVIL IS STRONG FOE

Arguments for Its Existence Are Surprisingly Few, Weak and Specious—Three of Them.

The liquor evil is a strong and mighty foe to everything that is pure and good and true. And yet strong and mighty as it is, the arguments for its existence are surprisingly few and weak and specious. Only three are worthy of even a passing notice:

The first is the personal liberty plea. Of course ours is a free land; but free for what? Not for a man or set of men to injure other men and the community. But this is exactly what the saloon is doing. It is an unmitigated evil. Freedom in such a case becomes only a license that should and must be curbed, writes Rev. Charles B. Chapin, D. D., in Christian Work and Evangelist.

The "poor man's club" is another specious argument. But, it may be replied, in return for the warmth and sociability and good cheer furnished the poor man by the saloon, he is dragged down physically, mentally, morally, spiritually, and at the same time he worse than wastes his money. Thus the cost is too great. And, then, what of the wives and children? Are they to be utterly disregarded? Is it not better and less selfish for the man to make his home livable and attractive for those whom he is bound to love and cherish and support? Let him put into his home the wages he spends for rum, and there will be less need for a "poor man's club."

But there is the revenue which the city, county and state receive from the license system, which, it is asserted, is an essential thing. In reply, it may be said, and it can be clearly and convincingly proved by facts and figures, that more is actually paid out for police and criminal courts and prisons and poorhouses because of the saloon than is received from such a revenue.

What, then, can be done to down this foe, which, when looked squarely in the face, has not a single justifiable argument for its existence?

Four things may be suggested: First, conviction. Some few have deep convictions against this unholy evil because they have been injured by it in their hearts and homes, and others because they are active against it. But the great majority of good people are lukewarm. All such need to be aroused. If they would only make an intelligent study of this monstrous curse, as it is their duty to do, they would soon realize how it ruins the individual and leads to pauperism and crime in the state, and as a result their convictions would stir their very souls and lead to some sort of action.

Second, charity. Most of the foes of the saloon are Christians, and charity is a Christian grace; but the lack of this grace is lamentable. Instead of attacking the saloon, too many temperance people aim their shafts against each other, simply because other methods than their own are being used.

Third, concentration. Temperance sermons and addresses are good, but unless such bring on some definite action the saloon only snaps its fingers and laughs. We need to do as the little girl did who prayed that God would not let her brother catch birds in his trap. When asked why she was so confident that her prayers were answered, she replied, "Because I smashed the trap." If we answer our own prayers by voting against the saloon, by defeating legislators who are allied with this evil, and by enacting laws against it, then the liquor interests become truly frightened.

Fourth, co-operation. This is the tendency of the age, but temperance and church people have not yet sufficiently caught the spirit of it. Temperance organizations are too far apart. There is thus a wicked waste of power. We need to get together, to work and fight as one man, to present a united front. To quote some wise and true words from former District Attorney Jerome: "The reason why the church's wishes and demands find so little consideration at the hands of politicians, legislators and executive officials is because they so rarely agree among themselves on any specific and definite demands, and they do not go about their reform work in a way to command the attention and co-operation of practical men. No party in city or state could, or would, resist them if they acted together with earnestness, sincerity and true unity of purpose."

Because of a compliance with these four essentials, there are sure signs of success in the temperance campaign in many places.

Abstinence Absolutely Safe.

Gen. Fred Grant tells us that in early life, because of the greatness of his father, he had an unusually large number of invitations to drink. He says: "I tried to drink with extreme moderation, because I knew that alcohol is the worst poison a man can take into his system; but I found out it was impossible to drink moderately. For that reason I became an absolute teetotaler—a crank, if you please. When a man can say, 'I never drink,' he never has to drink, is never urged to drink, never offends by not drinking."

KENTUCKY EDITORS FLOCK TO MIDDLESBORO

Forty-First Annual Mid-Summer Meeting of the Kentucky Press Association Opens Auspiciously With Good Attendance.

Middlesboro has flung wide her gates and opened her heart to the Kentucky editors. Monday a large number of the press gang arrived in the mountain metropolis to attend the 41st annual meeting of the Kentucky Press association that will be in session here until Saturday.

Everybody Welcomed.

Monday evening a reception was tendered the press people by the was tendered the press people by the Middlesboro Commercial club at the Middlesboro hotel. Mayor E. S. Helburn delivered an address of welcome.

All the members, especially President Tom Underwood and Little Miss Dolly Pickels, are glad to be here, for

morning. Mr. Chas Metcalf, editor of the Pineville Sun, assisted by Miss Lena Rollins, has charge of the program that will be carried out by the Pineville Commercial club to suit a King's fancy.

The Official Program.

Every day of the press gathering promises to be splendid, and the program for the business and social affairs in brief was as follows:

Tuesday Afternoon.—Trip to mines. Train leaves Union station at noon, lunch at mines at 12:30 p. m.

Tuesday Evening, 7:30.—Ladies' session; 9 o'clock, informal ball at Middlesboro hotel.

Wednesday Morning, 8:30.—Paper, "What the Legislators Owe the Press," L. C. Littrell, Owenton, Ky.;



T. C. UNDERWOOD,
President Kentucky Press Association.



DANIEL M. BOWMAR,
Secretary and Treasurer Kentucky Press Association.

Middlesboro knows well how to entertain the boys and girls of the press. The city of the mountains is like home to the Kentucky Press association, for it has met here several times before, and after 13 years' absence the members are rejoiced to be back again.

Excellent Program Ready.

The program that has been prepared by the executive committee covers talks on practically every subject connected with the printing of newspapers, and it is needless to say that the members will pack away in their trunks many valuable suggestions offered by the various speakers.

The Middlesboro Commercial club has a big pocketbook full of money to spend on their visitors, and if they do not have a good time, it will not be the fault of Judge T. L. Henritze and the following committee: W. J. Kinnaird, Wm. Wallbrecht, sr., R. C. Ford, J. F. Bosworth, E. S. Helburn and Chas. P. Cunningham.

The young women of Middlesboro have planned several social features for the daughters and wives of the editors, and will tender a reception at the Elks' home in honor of them.

Will Visit Pineville.

One of the most pleasant diversions will be the trip to Pineville Friday

PRIZES FOR PRINTING.

Handsome Awards to Be Made at K. P. A. Meeting at Middlesboro.

The members of the Kentucky Press association who expect to make exhibitions in the newspaper and job printing contests at Middlesboro will find a handsome prize to cover every possible exhibit.

The multiplicity of prizes, secured by B. B. Cozine, of the Shelbyville News, chairman of the contest committee, that will be offered will include seconds in all exhibits and in many of them a third prize will be offered. Every character of job printing as well as different size advertisements and newspapers will be considered.

Wade Sheltman, of Louisville, who is regarded as one of the best printers in the state, has been selected as judge. It is the desire of the committee in charge of the contests that all members take their entries to Middlesboro and the different classes will then be arranged under the superintendence of Mr. Sheltman. The Western Newspaper Union offer prizes to the value of \$30 for the best printed newspaper exhibited.

The Evening Independent has purchased the Ashland (Ky.) Commercial, a morning paper, and discontinued its publication. The stock of the Independent has been increased and B. F. Forgy, who has been editor of the Ironton Register, has become a large stockholder in the new company. Mr. Forgy resigned his position with the Register and is now editor of the Independent, moving his family to Ashland.

C. B. Hill has succeeded David B. Thurman as publisher of the Taylorsville Courier. J. W. Hill will be the manager and editor.

KENTUCKY CLEANINGS

WHAT IS GOING ON IN
DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF
THE COMMONWEALTH

PRONOUNCED DEAD

By a Doctor, But Two Patrolmen Resuscitated the Child.

Louisville, Ky.—Lewis, the two-year-old son of Max Mandel, of 425 South Seventh street, while playing, toppled into a large candy bucket filled with water, and was almost drowned before the accident was discovered.

An uncle drew the apparently lifeless form from the water. He summoned a physician, who pronounced the child dead.

Patrolmen Pat O'Hearn and Mike O'Hara resuscitated the child and it will recover.

TAX ORDERED LEVIED.

Louisville, Ky.—Judge Evans, of the United States court, granted a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding the county judge and magistrates composing the fiscal court of Green county to assemble and levy a sufficient tax to pay the judgments of Mary Amis Quinn and Charley Murphy and others, the first for about \$100,000 and the second for about \$150,000, and to certify the levy for collection to the collector of county revenues.

The suits for mandamus are based upon judgments against the county, rendered by the federal court, affirmed by the United States court of appeals and the supreme court of the United States.

The controversy arises out of bonds issued by Green county to aid the construction of the Cumberland & Ohio railroad through Green and adjacent counties about the year 1870.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

Louisville, Ky.—Under the new state law passed by the last legislature, a state livestock sanitary board was formed at the meeting of the state board of agriculture with the members of the Kentucky Sheep Breeders' association. The members of the new board are: M. C. Rankin, ex-officio; Prof. E. S. Good, ex-officio, and James L. Dent, Fred R. Blackburn and G. N. McGrew. The new body met at the Willard hotel and discussed the work which is before it.

The putting on of the 1910 state fair was discussed and many of the plans were made by the members of the board of agriculture.

An interesting talk was given by Dr. Ramsey, representing the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, regarding the disease among sheep in this state. He stated that if the state sanitary board would co-operate with the federal government, the general quarantine would be removed and only those counties in which the disease of scabies is prevalent would be kept under the quarantine. Dr. Cloud, the federal inspector at the Bourbon stockyards, and Prof. E. S. Good, professor of animal husbandry at the State university, also discussed the quarantine.

Cadiz, Ky.—The lighting plant in Christian church here exploded just before services began. The interior of the church is a wreck. The organ was demolished. Over 50 people were in the church, but no one was seriously hurt. M. G. Buckner, of Owensboro, who was conducting the meeting; South Hawkins, the pastor, and E. R. Street, were considerably bruised and torn about the face and head.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—The state board of control of charitable institutions at Frankfort elected Dr. H. P. Sights, of Paducah, superintendent of the Western Kentucky Asylum for Insane, near Hopkinsville. There were many candidates for position, which was made vacant by Gov. Willson's appointment of Dr. Thomas W. Gardner as member of board of control.

Georgetown, Ky.—Dr. J. R. Snell, of Louisville, who recently purchased the stock of J. Branham and George W. Adolphte, of Louisville, in the mining prospects for barytes near Georgetown, has struck a four-foot vein of zinc and another almost as large of silver.

Glasgow, Ky.—Miss Beulah King, 17, was drowned. The young lady and Cove Hay, a friend, were crossing the river at Witt's Ford, when she became frightened and sprang into the river. He rescued her and went to rescue his horse. She fell back into the water.

Frankfort, Ky.—Stringent rules have been adopted by the state department of education to prevent the sale of examination questions for teachers' examinations and it has been held that if any teacher fails to attend the full session of a county institute that teacher's certificate shall be revoked.

The directors of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co., a subsidiary of the Southern railway, declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

KENTUCKY'S NEW LAWS.

Frankfort, Ky.—More than 100 new bills that were passed by the last general assembly went into effect June 14. There are a good many of them of great importance.

The new acts that are now laws are: Permitting the commingling of tobacco. Providing for the school laws, applicable to cities of the first class.

Empowering regular judges to be special judges.

Authorizing the indeterminate sentence. Concerning waterworks of cities of the first class.

Concerning revenue and taxation in cities of the first class.

Providing for the recording of agreements of pooling crops.

Providing for a Hospital Commission in cities of the first class.

Providing for legal holiday October 19 (Columbus Day).

Providing for industrial schools and the regulations thereof.

Providing for the duties and powers of the Board of Health of the state and making an appropriation therefor.

Providing for the printing of the reports of the Court of Appeals.

Providing for the County High School Text Book Commission.

Providing for an appropriation for the Home of Incurables.

Providing for one of the state penitentiaries to be changed into a reform school.

Providing for the parole of convicts.

Providing for the reassignment and classification of cities.

Providing for a penalty for drinking of intoxicating liquors on trains and public conveyances.

Making the trapping of rabbits unlawful, and fixing a penalty therefor.

Providing for the holding of elections to determine whether or not stock shall run at large.

Fixing age for jury service.

Providing a penalty for mistreating dumb animals.

Repealing the barber's registration law.

Fixing compensation for the Clerks of Senate and House.

Providing for the supplementation of salaries for Circuit Judges in certain counties.

Creating Library Commission.

Changing libel law, and providing for change of venue.

Permitting railroad companies to establish and operate ferries.

Creating the Tax Revision Commission and appropriating money for payment of expenses.

Providing an expense fund for the Governor.

Appropriating \$50,000 for the completion of work on the Capitol grounds.

Making an appropriation for the Confederate Home.

Making an appropriation for the Colored Kentucky Home Society for Children.

Providing for co-guardianship of children by parents.

Refunding inheritance tax.

Providing for the electrocution of criminals where death sentence is inflicted.

Providing for the sale of unclaimed freight.

Creating Pharmacy Board and defining powers and duties thereof.

Regulating tenement houses in cities of the first class.

Providing for the manufacture of hog cholera serum, establishing a distributing point.

Regulating mines and mining and providing for life-saving apparatus for miners.

Allowing Fiscal Courts to levy tax for courthouse fund.

Regulating the holding of Circuit Courts in cities of the second and third classes.

Making an appropriation for the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute.

Regulating the control of mines and mining.

Providing for trustees of academies and seminaries.

Providing for the commission form of government for cities of the second class.

Providing for the condemnation of cities of the fourth class for railroad purposes.

Providing penalty for failure to sound warning at railroad crossings.

Providing for the employment of a watchman at mines for the benefit of the employees.

Regulating the further pooling of farm products.

Fixing the time of holding Court in the Twenty-ninth Judicial District.

Practicing the practice of abortion a felony and fixing a penalty therefor.

Regulating the appointment or election of marshals in sixth class cities.

Amending code of criminal practice.

Creating a sanitary board for the prevention of disease among animals.

Increasing fee for Jailers.

Regulating the payments from the road and bridge fund.

Amending law in regard to mechanics' lien.

Increasing salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Court of Appeals.

Prohibiting the destruction of fish with guns loaded with seed bullets.

Adjusting the salaries of the Assistant Mine Inspectors.

Legalizing slave marriages.

Regulating revenue and taxation in cities of the first class.

Providing for interest-bearing warrants.

Amending law in regard to Circuit Clerk's fees.

Appropriation for statue for General John E. Morgan at Lexington.

Providing for Inspectors.

Providing punishment for those responsible for the condition of dependent children.

Amending dependent child law.

Amending landlord and tenant law.

Regulating the conversion of stocks and bonds by corporations.

Amending law providing for compulsory attendance of children in schools.

Providing for the registration of automobiles.

Amending acknowledgment and conveyance laws.

Amending water supply law in cities of the second class.

Providing for an Assistant City Assessor in cities having over 4,000 population.

Amending child labor law.

Amending local option law in regard to license.

Providing for the registration of nurses and creating a Board of Examiners.

Providing for the protection of religious assemblies, such as camp meetings.

Providing for an Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Recording land contracts.

Giving cities of the third class power to move water systems.

Amending code of criminal practice.

Providing for the liability of assessment of members of fire insurance companies.

Providing for the turnpikes.

Providing for the regulation of fire insurance companies.

Fixing punishment for the adulteration of food and drugs.

Providing an appropriation for the Institute for the Blind.

Providing an appropriation for the School for the Deaf.

Making an appropriation for the Houses of Reform.

Providing that interest on asylums' warrants be refunded.

Providing for the investment of stock of insurance companies.

Regulating legal proceedings in libel.

Regulating revenue and taxation in cities of the second class.

Regulating the improvement of streets and public ways in cities of the second class.

Regulating corporations desiring to do trust, banking and title guaranty business.

Amending Morganfield public school act.

Increasing salary of Governor's stenographer.

Regulating assessment life and casualty companies.

Increasing salary of clerk hire of Librarian.

Permitting exchange of pharmacists' certificates.

Changing manner of electing School Trustees.

Providing for temporary filling of County Commissioner's office.

Providing that agreement not to grow crops be declared lawful.

Changing the act regulating the management of the House of Reform.

Repealing the charter of the Dycusburg schools.

Regulating the pooling of farm products.

Allowing county to purchase roads and highways.

Changing the dates of holding Courts in the Thirty-fourth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Judicial Districts.

EMPIRE STATE OF BRAZIL



CORRAL OF BRAZILIAN CATTLE, STATE OF SAO PAULO

Washington.—Fully four and a half out of every five pounds of coffee drunk in the United States comes from Brazil, and the proportion is growing steadily higher, principally because the Brazilian bean is of a superior quality and flavor. The generality of coffee drinkers have a hazy idea that "Mocha" and "Java" enter largely into the morning beverage, but it is a fact that all the Mocha and Java that reach this country in a year would not supply St. Louis for six months.

It is generally known and understood that the greater proportion of the Brazilian coffee comes from the state of Sao Paulo in that country, and the statement that Sao Paulo, the richest state in the Brazilian Union, is "one vast coffee estate" has been made so frequently that the general impression has gone abroad that little else but coffee is produced in the state. It is true that Sao Paulo alone, last year, produced 1,716,000,000 pounds of coffee that had a value of \$140,000,000, and that this vast aggregate found its way outward through the greatest coffee port in the world, Santos; but it is also true that Sao Paulo has a host of other industries that are developing at a rate that is astonishing. It is in Sao Paulo that the great wheat growing concessions have been granted; it is from Sao Paulo that the enormous shipments to Europe of live cattle will be made; it is Sao Paulo that now maintains three hundred factories engaged

in a truly remarkable array of industries. These factories alone represent an investment of over \$40,000,000 and are employing 50,000 workmen.

It is true that coffee is the staple, but these factories are turning out cotton and woolen fabrics; they are making rope, twines and papers. There are breweries, marble quarries, metal industries of various natures; vast estates that are devoted to the culture of rice, and square miles of territory that produce enormous quantities of fruits that are shipped in all directions. Sao Paulo has gone extensively into grape culture, and is turning out wines that are becoming vastly popular in several countries. Agriculture of a general nature has engaged the attention of the residents of the state to a greater degree in the last few years, and as a consequence the railways are extending in every direction throughout the state. As an indication of the volume of business transacted through the port of Santos it last year reached a grand total of five and a half million tons, which compares very favorably with the trade of Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Ayres, the two largest South American ports.

In great measure this progress is due to the far-sighted and patriotic efforts of those statesmen who have directed the destinies of the state, and it has been recently stated by a South American historian that the history of the State of Sao Paulo was the history of all Brazil.

HONOR RESTED WITH AUTHOR

How the Late Popular Writer, O. Henry, Outwitted Unscrupulous Editor.

A friend of the late O. Henry writes of him: "He was reckless in spending money, and frequently gave elevator boys and bellboys \$5 and \$10 notes. But he wasn't 'easy,' despite his financial regardlessness. His friends narrated an incident showing the man's shrewdness. A magazine noted for 'slow pay,' they said, contracted with him for a three-part story, for which he was to receive fifteen hundred dollars. He got a five hundred dollar advance before starting to work, and when he turned in the second installment (none of it had been printed yet) got five hundred dollars more, and asked for the third five hundred dollars as an advance before finishing the tale. The editor, in an effort to save money, apparently, declared that, after all, the story didn't appear to be worth more than one thousand dollars—this when he had the two installments in his office. 'All right,' said O. Henry. 'I won't write the third one then.' And he didn't. He laughed at the editor. 'Well then,' said the latter, 'I'll run the two parts and then let our readers have a guessing contest as to how the story ends—and put up, perhaps, a five hundred prize to the winner.' For a moment the author thought he was outwitted. Then he said: 'Go ahead—and I'll win the prize.' He intended to win it, too."

An Office Business Only.

A young man called at the office of a justice of the peace and with some hesitation made known his business, which was to be married. The justice replied that he thought he could perform the service, and asked if the young man had his license.

"Yes, sir," the youth replied.

"Well, where is the young lady?"

"She—she's at her father's."

"Well, bring her here."

"She'd rather be married at home, squire."

"And you expect me to go there and marry you?"

"Yes, sir, if you please."

"Young man," said the justice, "this office of mine is like a department store. We sell matches here, but we don't deliver them at the house."

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Slightly Confused.

Marie was making her first visit to the beach. She was fearless of the water, and spent as much of her time in bathing as she was allowed. One morning there was an unusually strong undertow, and many of the bathers spoke of it. Marie, hearing them, stowed away the new phrase in her mind.

When she came in from her bath, she told how fine the water was, and told of the fun she had had. Then, assuming her grown-up manner, she remarked: "Oh, but the undertaker was strong this morning!"

His Real Calling.

There is a writer in New York who has achieved little success, but who, being amply supplied with worldly goods, refuses to be discouraged. So he keeps turning out books the merits of which he earnestly attests by word of mouth and heavy purchases from the publishers. He is a long time friend of Simeon Ford, boniface, wit and philosopher. That Mr. Ford is the only one who ever read all of his friend's books probably furnishes a reason why the attentuated hotel man is one of the most solemn looking of humans.

They were at dinner recently when the author said: "Slim, you've been awfully kind to me—you are my real audience, for you've suffered like a friend and read all I have written. Sometimes I think that I have made a great mistake and I am not really an author after all."

"I think you're right," assented Mr. Ford. "You're a born chemist."

"How's that?" suspiciously asked the author.

"Well," remarked Simeon, "every book you write becomes a drug on the market."

Putting It Up to Uncle.

Henry G. Brooks, the well-known New York lawyer, talking about domestic troubles, has had his share of the servant problem, though he won't admit it. However, he is frank enough to tell one on himself, as he did recently at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"We have a mighty good girl who got word that her uncle was very ill. She asked to be allowed to go away for a few days and go to the funeral. After a week had passed we commenced to get nervous. So a note was sent to her inquiring when she would be able to return and how her uncle was."

"We got a reply something like this: 'Dear Sir: I will be back as soon as possible. Uncle is getting weaker and weaker. Ma has told him I can't stay here much longer, and I know he don't want me to lose my job.'"

Adornment.

To adorn ourselves seems to be a part of our nature, and this desire seems to be everywhere and in everything. I have sometimes thought that the desire for beauty covers the earth with flowers, paints the wings of moths, tints the chamber of the shell and gives the bird its plumage and its song. O, daughters and wives, if you would be adorned, be beautiful.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Vanity of Life.

How small a portion of our life it is that we really

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The contest in the Eleventh District seems to be getting pretty warm, and the indications are that it may become bitter. Many of our correspondents are from this District, and they may be tempted at times to become partizan. We want them to be the news, but we hope they will continue to be temperate, and not undertake to tell people how they should vote.

If the editor was a voter in the district he would not for a moment look to the interest of either man. He has never done so before. He does not consider it in any sense a personal matter. He would look at the office and study the interests of the nation, not of the District alone. Guided by this principle he would come to a conclusion and cast his vote. His vote would be his measure of the men. Strife for the place and "mud slinging" would seriously disqualify either or both in his estimation.

Only publishing the news, disclaiming responsibility for any preference expressed by any correspondent, and with hands off so far as personalities and the "wind" are concerned. The Citizen commends the above principle to every voter.

JACKSON COUNTY.

GREENHALL

Greenhall, June 20.—The Greenhall baseball team played the Royal Oak team Saturday. The score was 9 to 3 in favor of Greenhall.—D. C. Edwards is billed to speak at several places in Owsley County this week. The County is supposed to give Powers an overwhelming majority and it is safe to say Jackson County will give Powers 800 majority.—Mrs. Maggie Wilson who has been low with pneumonia is improving.—The Sunday school organized at Canons chapel by H. Long is making a good start under the management of Clark Wilson.—The continued wet weather has done much damage to corn and other growing crops. Much bottom land will be a total failure.—J. D. Pierson and family and J. N. Smith and wife visited Silas Creech Sunday and enjoyed a very pleasant time.—We think it a duty of all to follow the rules given by our editor regarding the dreadful disease of consumption. By so doing we can save much suffering and the lives of many.—The Rev. Buckles has been appointed to finish up the circuit vacated by the Rev. Gentry. He will preach at Canons chapel the first Sunday in July.—Bob Evans is out from Virginia visiting his brothers Jim and Samuel and other relatives.—Early Gibson is at Pineville visiting relatives.—Now that Clark Wilson will be with us in our Sunday school work till he returns to Berea in September, we should do all in our power to have a good school and to accomplish this, we parents should be found at our places. Remember the duty we owe to our little ones and let all set that example that will be of great benefit to them and try to bring them up in a way that will be pleasing in the sight of God.

PRIVETT

Privett, June 18.—The fever is raging through this vicinity.—The Rev. Harvey Johnston has been holding a protracted meeting at Black Water with many additions to the church.—Mr. James Anderson who has been in the army for the last three years came home on a visit and has now gone to New York where he will be employed for a while.—Mr. Silas Sparlock gave the young folks a singing last Saturday night.—David Flannery of Rosse's Creek attended the funeral of his aunt at Flat Lick last Sunday.

NATHANTON

Nathanton, June 16.—J. E. Wilson made his return home last night from a drumming trip through Lee County.—Mrs. Robert Wilson has been very bad with fever but we hope her better now.—Mrs. Jessie Halbrook is some better.—Geo. Tinecher, J. S. Wilson, G. C. Gentry, Jessie Halcomb were the welcome guests of J. E. Wilson and family last Sunday.—All crops seems to show up very doubtful in this part of the country.—Mr. Lee Peters passed thru our city Monday last on his way to Maulden.—Halley's comet was all the talk a while back but it is all hushed and the talk now is for Caleb Powers.

HURLEY

Hurley, June 20.—All crops are making rapid progress since the warm weather began.—The big Methodist meeting at McKee has been well attended from this place this week.—Mr. Grover Gabbard visited his parents at Black Lick Saturday night.—W. M. Baker from Clay County is visiting his father-in-law, Mr. Ned Gabbard a few days this week.—Our Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely.—Mr. and Mrs. John

McCollum and Dona Phillips visited at Pal Gabbard's Sunday night.—The Hon. D. C. Edwards will speak at our school house Saturday the 2th at ten o'clock. Everybody come out and hear him.—Miss Pollie McCollum took the examination at McKee this week.—Messrs. Jake and Charlie Isaacs of Egypt visited their sister Mrs. William Hurley Friday night.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Morris from Birch Lick visited at Hooten Saturday and Sunday.

MILDRED

Mildred, June 19.—Farmers are very much behind with their crops in this section on account of so much rain.—James H. Moore made a flying trip to Owsley County Friday.—Died June 11th Old Aunt Betty Moore of heart trouble and other diseases. She was a kind and Christian woman and liked by all who knew her. Her many friends and relatives have our deepest sympathy.—Mr. S. D. Rice of Gray Hawk visited his sister, Mrs. Green Morris Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cannon of Maulden visited Mrs. Cannon's mother Saturday night. They expect to move to Lincoln County soon.—James Towles of Gray Hawk was in town Saturday.—Mrs. Jane Morris is planning to visit her mother in Laurel County soon. There have been higher waters in Laurel Fork this spring than have been known for 15 years.—All the talk seems to be about the congress race. Mr. Powers seems to be in the lead in this community.—We are sorry to lose our editor but hope we have one just as good. We extend our welcome to him and wish him our success. Luck to The Citizen and its new editor.

ISAACS

Isaacs, June 20.—Because of so much wet weather farmers are behind with their work.—Died June 16th Mrs. Ellen Pennington. She is a daughter of Mr. Robert Johnston of Berea. She leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss.—Mr. John York and wife of Hamilton, O., returned home Sunday.—Mr. Sanbrooks of Livingston organized an Eastern Star Chapter at Annville Saturday.—Miss Susie Watson of Annville visited Mrs. Sarah Davis Wednesday and Thursday.—Mrs. Maranda Parrett who has been sick is well again.—Mr. Lewis Hellard of Loam passed through here Thursday on his way to Mill Creek.—Wheat and oats are looking fine but grass is quite light.—Election talk is becoming very common. Mr. D. C. Edwards seems to be in the lead.—Dr. G. W. Cook of Moore's Creek is very poorly at present.—Mrs. Martha L. Roach was a guest of Mrs. Tillie York the past week.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

ROBINET

Robinet, June 18.—Regular church service is held at Horse Lick on the second Saturday and Sunday in each month by the Rev. T. Durham.—Mrs. Travis French of Mt. Vernon came here the 18th to wait on the measles at her son's, J. W. French.—The law suit between Sommers and McDowell was decided in Mr. McDowell's favor.—John Powell of Conway is in this part hauling ties.—Milt Carpenter is planning going to Hot Springs, Ark., this fall.—The measles are raging in this neighborhood.—Corn crops are looking fine in this community.

GOOCHLAND

Goochland, June 14.—Floyd Taylor of Disputanta preached at Sycamore Sunday.—Pearl Morris, Maggie and Polly McCollum were the guests of Allie Phillips last Sunday.—Talenge Phillips who has typhoid fever is improving.—George Sparks attended church at Goochland Sunday.—Several of this place attended commencement at Berea last week.—Mrs. Geo. Rader of McKee and Stella Sparks visited A. G. Phillips Monday.—J. F. Dooley was in Mt. Vernon last week on business.—Abney Bros. will move their saw mill to W. B. Harris's near Big Hill soon.—W. S. Jones contemplates going to Hamilton, Ohio, in the near future.—Jim Lucas passed thru here on his way to the mountains Wednesday.—Wm. Jones and Ella Dooley are planning to attend the examination at Mt. Vernon Friday and Saturday.—Ben Ballard was in Madison County first of the week.—Eason Johnson has gone to Toronto, Canada, to spend the summer. He will return to Goochland in the early autumn.—George Abrams was in Berea last week on business.—W. A. Phillips attended church at Cowbell Hollow Sunday night.—Ned McHone, agent for The Citizen was thru Goochland recently selling and collecting.—The Baptists

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.
A Certain Relief for Every Infant or Child.
Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Teething, Diarrhea, and all the ailments of Infants and Children. They break up Colic in 15 minutes. A Little Dose, 2 or 3 times a Day. Sample mailed FREE. Address, S. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

of this place have changed their meetings from the second Saturday to the fourth.—Willis Johnson of Orlando, has the contract for building the new school at this place for \$500.

SNIDER

Snider, June 23.—Mr. W. F. Lambert and family of Winchester visited relatives in this vicinity from Wednesday till Sunday.—Mrs. Minnie Conn of Berea visited Mrs. Lee Wren Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Almon Arthur of Livingood was the welcome guest of his mother Saturday night.—There have been some big tides in Round Stone here of late.—Miss Bettie Todd of Richmond is in this community.—Mr. Calvin Chasteen who has been at home for a week left Monday to go back to his work at Pineville.—Marion Poynter was at home Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Elmo McClure was in this community Saturday.—Miss Nellie Grant has been staying with her sister Mrs. Mamie Watkins at Berea for some time.—Mr. James Owens has moved to Livingood to work on the railroad.

WILDIE

Wildie, June 13.—Mr. Gilbert and Henry Dalley and Miss Lucy Dalley of Conway were the guests of Miss Lou Coffey Sunday.—James Coffey was with home folks Sunday.—Mr. Jesse Fish visited Mr. and Mrs. Albert Reynolds last week.—Mrs. A. Phillips and granddaughter Lou Phillips were in Mt. Vernon Monday.—Mrs. Edward Graves of Paris visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones last week.—Mrs. Sarah Maret is sick.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parsons a fine boy. Mother and babe are doing well.—Misses Ella Nash and Lela Pettit are visiting friends at this place.—Mr. Albert and Jack Fish attended commencement at Berea last Wednesday.—Mrs. Mary E. Coffey and Misses Ethel and Maude Reynolds and Fannie French visited friends at Berea last week.—Clarence Holdman, the child of Mr. Jeff Holdman died June 13th at the age of five years.—Mr. W. H. Jones was in Mt. Vernon Monday.

CONWAY

Conway, June 20.—Crops are looking fine in this part of the neighborhood.—Elmer Williams has returned from Brush Creek and is not doing well.—Mrs. Wm. Hayes is very poorly.—Mr. Chas. Bowman has been to London to see the doctor as he was advised to do, but is not doing well.—Mrs. Belle Daily is better.—Mr. J. H. Branaman and Miss Lou Phillips of Wildie were here Sunday.—Mr. A. P. Gabbard has returned from Jackson.—Mr. I. A. Bowman has gone to Jackson on business.—Mr. Hubbard, the drummer was with the merchants here last week.—The Rev. Phelps filled his appointment here Saturday and Sunday.—There will be church here every third Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Ben Gabbard and Logan Gabbard started out Monday on a drumming trip thru the mountains.—Miss Rhoda Bowman entertained quite a crowd of young folks Sunday.—Mr. Claude Anderson of Berea visited at I. A. Bowman's Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jennie Hayes visited at Wildie Sunday.—Mr. Bob Abney of Clear Creek was over Saturday and Sunday.

BOONE

Boone, June 20.—Mr. Charles Smith and Miss Jessie Guinn were quietly married at the home of Mr. Robert Smith Sunday evening.—Miss Hattie Poynter made a business trip to Mt. Vernon last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Towry of Paint Lick were in this vicinity Sunday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Guinn of Berea visited friends and relatives here Sunday.—Mr. Cal Chasteen returned to Straight Creek last Monday.—Mrs. Rosa Grant who has been quite sick for a few days is some better.—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Wren and Mrs. Geo. Wren and Mrs. Lambert were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Wren Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Bolen started to Illinois last Saturday where they will make their future home.—Miss Mary Crutcher is visiting friends and relatives at this place.—Miss Rena Smith and Miss Jessie Guinn were shopping in Berea Saturday.—Mr. Geo. Poynter and brother M. Poynter visited relatives here Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Wm. Rich of Rockford is doing some work for H. T. and Arthur Chasteen.—Mr. J. Oldham and A. D. Levett were visiting near Rockford on Sunday last.—Miss Lizzie Grant was the guest of Mrs. Margaret Sims Sunday.—Mrs. Daisy Lambert and Mrs. Nora Wren were visiting their mother, Mrs. Mattie Gadd near Rockford last Saturday.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, June 20.—Mr. A. P. Settle entertained a number of people at his home Sunday among them were Mr. and Mrs. Ben Boen, M. D. Set-

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

le and wife, the Rev. Vanderpool, Margaret Crooke and Lydia Young.—Mr. and Mrs. Eager of Beattyville came Saturday to visit their daughter Mrs. Mark Flannery for several days.—Miss Bessie McWhorter of Berea visited Miss Eva Lewis Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. O. P. Jackson and wife of Richmond visited relatives at Mote last week.—Several from here are planning to attend the entertainment at Speedwell Sunday night.—Miss Flossie Baker of Dreyfus was the guest of Miss Martha Powell Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. Arch Murray visited near Richmond one day last week.—Mr. Levi Kimberlain and daughter America visited at Dreyfus recently.—Success to The Citizen and its new editor.

DREYFUS

Dreyfus, June 21.—Rev. Dunagan of Corbin is holding a meeting at the Baptist church here this week.—Mr. Chas. Riddel is visiting relatives here this week.—Misses Ida and Bettie Lewis of Berea visited Miss Alma and Lizzie Lake Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Alma Lake has returned from Richmond where she has been attending school.—Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Jones visited Mr. Lincoln Combs Sunday.—Miss Dora and Curt Benge delightedly entertained at their home last Sunday afternoon a number of their friends. All report a good time.—We are glad to know that we are going to get a new school house in this District.—We wish Mr. Faulkner, the new editor of The Citizen much success.

HARTS

Harts, June 20.—The farmers are proud indeed to see these warm days, how they make the crops look fine, drying up the ground so nice.—Mr. H. T. Jones and family are all very sick with mumps.—Miss Pearl McClure is visiting her grandparents in Indiana.—Mr. James McQueen has been very sick but is improving.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Coffey on Wednesday June 16th a baby girl.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Pigg are the proud parents of a baby boy.—Mrs. Geo. Ames of St. Louis Mo., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Davis.—Mr. J. E. Hammond attended the Mason Lodge Saturday night at Berea.—Mrs. Matt Benge and boys of Illinois are paying Mr. and Mrs. Matt Baker a visit.—Mr. W. B. Lake of Silver Creek has bought a new organ which they enjoy very much.—Mrs. Richard Clift who has been at the infirmary at Richmond returned home after a month's stay taking treatment.—Mr. C. J. Lake is just about done setting his tobacco out.—Mr. J. E. Sexton has the nicest crop of corn in this neighborhood. He is over it the second time.—The prayer meeting which is held every Thursday night is quite a success. Everybody come. Let's take a part. There is nothing better than a prayer meeting going on.

OWSLEY COUNTY

ISLAND CITY

Island City, June 17.—Married at the bride home, Monroe King to Miss Sarah Becknell.—Another moonshine raid was made Saturday near Nathanton. Jackson County by Wm. Mays, Wm. Adkins, Collector G. J. Gentry, Dave Bowman, Arthur Bryant and J. W. Jemerson. They found one still in operation.—Married at the bride home Saturday at 2 p. m. Wm. Gentry to Miss Emma Chestnut of Clay County.—Joe Moore is ill with fever.—Eva and J. Chadwell who have been attending Berea College for the past six months returned home Thursday and report an excellent school.—Elias Neely who has been down about four weeks with fever is no better.—Esther G. Gentry who has been a student of Berea College for four years returned to her father's Thursday.—There have been donations to the amount of thirty-five thousand feet of lumber to erect the graded school at Island City.—Terrah and Ocle Gentry returned from the commencement at Berea Thursday and report an excellent trip.—Powers is still in the lead and gaining every day.

VINCENT

Vincent, June 18.—J. B. Scott was at Beattyville a day or two last week on business.—T. B. Venable visited at Blake a day or two last week.—Rufus Jackson was over at Booneville last Saturday on business.—Corn is scarce throughout this section. One dollar per bushel and very little at that.—The Vincent boys played the Booneville boys last Sunday on the old ground at Travelers Rest and gave them a nice defeat, the score standing 14 to 6 in favor of the Vincent team.—There will average about one hog to the family thruout this section.—T. B. Venable has had a new phone installed in his home.—J. C. Botner has his new gasoline mill in full operation now.—Powers is good for 90 per cent of the votes thruout this section.

LESLIE COUNTY

HYDEN

Hyden, June 13.—H. M. Hensley and wife are back after a two months absence. Mrs. Hensley underwent an operation, while in Louisville and is now well on the road to recovery.—On last Sunday at a meeting on the head of White Oak in Leslie County, 15 miles from Hyden a general affray took place. One man killed and two

seriously wounded, Solomon Taylor killed St. Mitchell. Taylor was shot in the thigh and Willie Witt a bystander and not connected with the affray was shot in the abdomen by J. Mitchell, after Mitchell was fatally shot. Witt is not expected to live. It was an old grudge between Mitchell and Taylor that caused the row and they all came there to attend church and met.—D. C. Edwards spoke here last Saturday to a very large crowd in the court house and from the expression of the people present, it was plain that there was a majority in the house for Mr. Powers and against Mr. Edwards. There were not over ten or fifteen at one time cheered Mr. Edwards, with all the enthusiasm that could be mustered up here by his supporters. He took up a good part of his speech reading the letters of one Jas. H. Moore who had turned traitor on Mr. Powers and exposing his letters Mr. Powers had written to Mr. Moore while Mr. Powers was in prison. Mr. Edwards made an absolute failure to create any sentiment for his cause or accusation as to Mr. Powers getting rich in jail. He also told that old stereotyped story that John D. White used to tell so much, that he would lock and dam the Kentucky River to Hyden if the people would just continue to send him to Congress.

PERRY COUNTY.

HAZZARD

Hazard, June 18.—The weather has been very wet and farmers are very much behind with their work. Crops look bad.—The County examination is being held here with twenty-one applicants, of whom two have withdrawn.—L. F. Brashear, cashier of Perry County State Bank is having a new house erected on Broadway Street near the college building.—Buskirk a railroad man of Cincinnati was here Saturday.—Austin Fields purchased the store and dwelling formerly owned by E. C. Holliday Saturday, the consideration being about twenty-two hundred dollars.—The tide last week cleared the rivers of rafts and brought considerable money into this County.—D. Y. Combs is in Letcher County taking land contracts.—The different orders of Hazzard are going to give a grand picnic on the 4th of July.

Hamilton, O. Letter.

Hamilton, O., June 20.—The Christian Endeavors of Hamilton held a picnic in Reser Grove south of town last Saturday.—Mr. E. E. Flannery of Elmwood Place, Cincinnati paid Mr. and Mrs. M. Gabbard a short visit last Sunday afternoon.—Messrs. Ingram and Pyke, former Berea College students are employed in Hamilton this summer.—Mr. Grant Farmer's family has measles, also have one son just recovering from typhoid fever.—Mr. Granville Johnston's daughter has scarlet fever. There are many cases in the city now.—The First Baptist church will hold its annual picnic next Friday at the Butler County Fair Grounds.—The Odd fellows of the sixty-third district are trying to get the next State Convention for Hamilton.—It is reported that C. E. Walling now serving his third term as treasurer of Hamilton, and the only Republican ever elected to any office consecutively in this city is dying. Mr. Walling is a brother of the late Walling who was hanged with Jackson for the murder of Pearl Bryan in Newport, Ky., several years ago.—Meredith Gabbard and family had the pleasure of attending Berea College Commencement this year and listening to some of the orations given by the graduates, and old Alumni members, also to note the great advancement Berea College is making in building, beautifying the town and in turning out so many graduates. Mr. John Flannery came home with them, and is painting for the C. C. Paper Co. this summer.—The Miami Valley Chautauqua opens July

15 and holds until August 1. It promises an exceptional list of speakers this year. Mr. W. J. Bryan, Geo. R. Stewart, the Rev. Spurgeon of England, Bishop Walden, Byron W. King, Sen. Dolliver of Iowa, Gov. R. B. Glenn of North Carolina, Sen. Burton, of Ohio, Dr. G. F. Wright, Dr. Thos. Green and Dr. H. T. Sell are some of the most noted speakers. The Tyrolean Yodlers and Alpine singers, Chicago Glee Club, Rogers Concert Band, Cifello's Italian Band and the Hayden Concert Quintette are interesting features.—We regret to see Mr. Frost the old editor leave The Citizen but heartily congratulate Mr. Faulkner as he succeeds Mr. Frost. We Berea College students in Hamilton wish him success with his new duties. We believe in The Citizen and what it brings to its readers; we believe in it because it believes in Berea College, which is doing more toward giving the boys and girls of the mountains a Christian education than any other school in the South. In order to be convinced of this fact go to school there for a few years, if you can't do this manage to attend Commencement next year, and sit in the great old Tabernacle, and not walk among the crowds all day as some do, but visit the different college buildings and see some of the products of the students manual training or the girls work in Domestic Science.

J. S. PENIX GRADUATES

J. S. Penix of Salsersville, Ky., a former student of Berea College has just graduated from the University of Chattanooga at their annual commencement and now holds the degree of Bachelor of Laws. All Berea will recall that Mr. Penix was a student here two years ago and was very prominently connected with much of the literary work of the college. He is a teacher and is well known and loved in the profession and the Sunday school circles. He is a strong friend of Berea and tells many people that it is the best place they can find to get an education and that he would not think of going elsewhere to get the things that Berea furnishes. Thru The Citizen, he wishes to express his hearty appreciation of Berea College and all who are in any way connected with the same. To the students, teachers and the Church and Sunday school he sends his kindest regards and hearty wishes. Mr. Penix is now a student in the Great Summer Normal of Chattanooga for teachers.

F. O. CLARK GOES TO EUROPE

Mr. F. O. Clark has decided to spend the summer in Europe. He is on his way now to New York and expects to sail as soon as he can secure passage. Mr. Clark did not decide to go till after commencement, and on applying for a berth to several steamship companies, he found that everything was booked on the outgoing steamers for several weeks. He hopes to find passage after he gets to New York.

Italian Proverb.

Willows are weak, yet serve to bind other wood.

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